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Foreword

Ever since the government of India decided to formulate a new policy for tribals and put a draft in the public domain for circulation, there have been a series of consultative meetings in various adivasi communities and among organisations engaged in work with adivasi communities. These consultations have amply articulated the sentiments of various adivasi communities as well as expressed the long felt need for a genuinely comprehensive appraisal of the present dismal situation in the area of adivasi welfare.

It is indeed a matter of great concern for every sensitive citizen of India that the social and economic situation of the adivasis should remain plagued with underdevelopment, starvation and lack of opportunities for progress. On the other hand, the general condition of life in the centres of urban concentration has been so dehumanizing that one may easily feel attracted to the grace and simplicity of the adivasi culture. Any policy for welfare and development drafted for the adivasis will be required to reconcile the two positions.

During the last fifty years since Independence, the general thinking and discourse on adivasi culture and development have advocated one of the two, or at best, have tried to think of points of compromise between the two. But is there no third perspective available at all?

I, for one, would like to believe that the most appropriate line of thinking on adivasi culture or development would be to allow the adivasis to speak for themselves, to listen to them with a seriousness and respect which is their due. Whether or not to continue the traditional way of life, whether or not to modernize and accept the values and life styles of the technology-driven industrial society should be a choice that adivasis themselves have to make. The nation must respect that choice and create a social and democratic space for enabling the adivasis to exercise that choice.

If the adivasis have to speak, and if they have to formulate an argument of their own on such vital developmental concerns, their discourse will need the support of a rich awareness of the extent of their problems. In other words, an argument based entirely on sentiment may end up into a vitiated identity politics, whereas an argument supported by facts and figures will have a strength of logic. It is with this view in mind that the present publication is being issued. It contains authentic information on the population, languages, locations and legal provisions. It is hoped that the organisations working with adivasis as well as adivasi activists themselves will find this publications of use as a reference document.

In particular, the sections on the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) may be of special interest since the issues related to the DNTs have been acquiring a greater





urgency in recent years. Similarly, the section on adivasi languages is included specially because the country will stand to benefit in knowing that so many of our languages have remained neglected and need to be seen with a sense of pride.

We appeal to the readers that this material be taken up for translation and publication in various adivasi languages as well as in Hindi.

G N Devy

Adivasi Academy, November 2004

Adivasi Academy

The population of communities designated as 'denotified' is approximately six crore and that of 'Tribal' is approximately nine crores in India. These communities have a varied historical background and they speak a variety of languages belonging to four different language families. The languages spoken by denotified and tribal communities have not been included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. As such the National Academies, such as the Sahitya Akademi, the Lalit Kala Akademi and the Sangeet Natya Akademi have generally not been able to cover the languages, literature and the arts of these communities. Similarly, there is a Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages at Hyderabad, and a Central Institute of Indian Languages at Mysore. However, there is no Central Institute for Tribal Languages. Even if the Crafts Museum at Delhi and the Indira Gandhi National Museum of Man at Bhopal, respectively, exhibit and document tribal craft, they do not have within their purview, those components of activity which are covered by the three National Academies, nor do they have training or educational programmes for tribals and denotified communities.

There are in some states Tribal Research and Training Institutes, whose area of operation is confined to the respective state boundaries. However, tribal communities are often spread over two or three states; and, hence, the studies conducted in the State Institutes remain inadequate in their scope. Considering the above, Bhasha Research and Publication Centre has set up a national level Adivasi Academy which will combine the functions of the other national Academies, the national Museums and the state Tribal Training and Research Institutes, and the scope of whose activities will cover all tribal areas of India.

The Government of Gujarat has given to the Bhasha Research Centre of Baroda a plot of land at Tejgadh, which is a tribal village situated 90 kms east of Baroda and in close vicinity of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, for the purpose of setting up a Research and Training Institute. The objectives of the Bhasha Trust are :

- * To undertake documentation of linguistic, literary and artistic heritage of tribal communities in India and to publish documented materials.
- * To collaborate with national academies of art and literature and research institutes engaged in the art of tribals related imaginative activity for the purpose of undertaking or encouraging research in tribal art and literature.
- * To establish a campus for creating an institute for the promotion of tribal languages, literature, arts and culture with a view to initiating formal education in the area of conservation of tribal imagination.





THE SCOPE OF EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH AND SOCIAL INTERVENTION ACTIVITY

The scope of the Adivasi Academy's educational and research programmes and its cultural and social intervention activity extends to all ethnic and linguistic communities in India and outside India.

TEACHING METHODOLOGY, COURSES AND SYLLABUS

The Adivasi Academy strives to become a unique place of learning and critical inquiry related to tribal communities of India, their history, culture, metaphysics, arts, languages, medicine, economy, development and traditions. This can be achieved only by creating a new methodology of learning and research. The Adivasi Academy seeks to combine the essential ingredients from the educational philosophies of the makers of modern India such as Shri Aurobindo, J. Krishnamurthy, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and Ananda Coomaraswamy, all of whom challenged the established pedagogic regimen. The training imparted in the Adivasi Academy involves the use of all modern technologies but without unduly privileging the lexical traditions of knowledge. Oral traditions, performing arts, handicrafts and visual arts form a core portion of the curriculum used in the Adivasi Academy.

OBJECTIVES

1. To initiate higher education and research in the field of tribal history, literature, languages, economy, gender studies, human rights so as to create academic awareness about denotified and tribal communities and culture.
2. To translate study and research undertaken at the Academy into action oriented interventions for empowerment of marginalised communities.
3. To take up training and sensitisation programmes for policy makers, voluntary agencies and government officials responsible for development of marginalised groups.
4. To create a community of thinkers, especially from within denotified and tribal communities to create new thought processes to facilitate social and cultural change.

CULTURAL RESOURCE AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

Tribal civilization has a rich tradition of arts, folk forms and cultural practices.

The literary output in oral traditions has been immense in variety and form. However, due to an unprecedented social and cultural transition over the last two hundred years, these practices and forms have come to be seen as non-central to Indian culture.

There is little appreciation and understanding of the social and cultural practices of tribal and denotified communities. As a result the oral literary traditions of these communities have become even more marginalized than before. Besides, these traditions face the danger of extinction due to the processes of rapid modernisation.

Therefore, the Academy has set up a Cultural Resource and Documentation Centre for documentation and conservation of endangered cultural practices and oral traditions of India.

The Tejgadh Resource Centre is visualised as a unique institution of national importance which will articulate the cultural voice and art practices of tribal and denotified communities. The Resource Centre includes :

1. Museum : To document, hold and display the 'voice' of tribals, both artistic and cultural, in digitized multimedia format. The Museum shall be the 'laboratory' for contemporary ethnic, anthropological and artistic studies.

2. Artists' Workshop : As a platform for practising artists and craft persons and for documenting their art practices.

3. Library : Holding the relevant print and audio-visual resource on tribal societies, endangered languages and related sociological issues.

Devoted to the documentation and promotion of Tribal Arts, Culture and Oral Traditions, the Resource Centre is seen as the backbone of all research and study undertaken at the Adivasi Academy.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The primary aim of research and training programmes instituted at the Academy is to create Tribal Studies as a distinctive discipline of higher study and social intervention. The programmes offered by the Academy include :

Doctoral Research

Distance Education Programmes (in collaboration with IGNOU)

PG Diploma Programmes :

PG Diploma in Publication, Media and Rural Journalism

PG Diploma in Museum Studies

PG Diploma in Human Rights, Social Security and Development





Certificate Programmes :

Certificate Programme in Micro-enterprise

Certificate Programme in Training of Community Health Workers

Certificate Programme in Rural Organisational Management and Accounting

Rural Internships for Indian and overseas students

FACULTY

The Adivasi Academy has an exceptionally versatile and varied community of teachers. Some of them are scholars and artists of international level, some are activists and some are tribal artisans and thinkers. There is a fair mix of permanent and visiting faculty members so that a student gets exposure to a fairly large variety of views on tribal development. As a policy, the ratio between students and teachers is kept as 1:2, and every student gets at least two teachers to supervise his work. The Faculty includes :

Dr Bhagwandas Patel, writer and folklorist

Prof Shereen Ratnagar, former Prof at JNU

Advocate M. S. Ganesh, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court

Prof G. N. Devy, Prof of Humanities, DA-IICT

Prof B. Ramkrishna Reddy, linguist

Prof C. N. Ramachandran, linguist

Prof Lachman M. Khubchandani, Director, CCS, Pune

Dr Ajay Dandekar, Head, TISS - Rural Campus, Tuljapur

Dr Archana Prasad, Research Fellow

Dr Sri Manjari, Reader, Miranda House

Ms Chandita Mukherjee, Director, Comet Media Foundation

Dr Rakesh Batabyal, Professor, Academic Staff College, JNU

Dr D P S Verma, former Chief Conservator of Forests, Gujarat State

Prof Vishwajit Pandya, Prof of Anthropology, DA-IICT

Dr Sachin Ketkar, Prof, South Gujarat University

WCR Sanat Vasavada, management expert

Shri Arjun Rathwa, Faculty, Adivasi Academy

Smt Manisha Varia, Faculty, Adivasi Academy

Smt Sonal Rathwa, Faculty, Adivasi Academy

Shri Umesh Rathwa, Faculty, Adivasi Academy

Shri Vinod Mistry, Faculty, Adivasi Academy

Shri Mansing Rathwa, Faculty, Adivasi Academy

Adivasi Scenario



I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Tribes constitute 8.14% of the total population of the country, numbering 84.51 million (2001 Census). There are 697 tribes notified by the Central Government under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution with certain tribes being notified in more than one State. More than half the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat whereas in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh no community has been notified as a Scheduled Tribe. The largest number of Scheduled Tribes in a State occurs in Orissa, namely, 62. The latest census figures with respect to total/ST population are enclosed as Annexure-I.

1.2 The criteria followed for identification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are as follows:

- a. Indication of primitive traits;
- b. Distinctive culture;
- c. Geographical isolation;
- d. Shyness of contact with the community at large; and
- e. Backwardness.

The above norms are not listed in the Constitution but were first articulated by the Lokur Committee (1965). They have now become well established as a result of a consensus among several expert committees appointed on tribal matters.

1.3 Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's area, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains, forests, hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life at one end of the spectrum, there are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), at the other, who are characterised by (a) a pre-agriculture level of technology; (b) a stagnant or declining population; (c) an extremely low literacy rate; and (d) a subsistence level of economy.

1.4 The tribal population has shown a growth rate of 21.03% as against 21.35% of the entire population, in the period 1991-2001. The ST population in the State of Karnataka has witnessed the highest growth rate of (80.82%) followed by Nagaland (66.81%). The lowest growth rate in respect of ST population as per 2001 census was recorded in Andaman & Nicobar (10.08%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (12.02%).



1.5 The very characteristics that define Scheduled Tribes also make them among the most vulnerable communities within the area where they reside. Recognising this, the Indian Constitution has extended them several political, administrative, social and economic safeguards as enumerated below :

(i) Social

- * Equality before Law and equal protection of Law for all citizens (Article 14).
- * The State is empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Article 15 (4)].
- * Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16).
- * The State is empowered to make provisions for reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State [Article 16 (4)].
- * The State is empowered to make provisions in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Article 16 (4A)].
- * There shall be a National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes (Article 338A).
- * Appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States (Article 339).
- * Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions (Article 340).
- * The procedure for notification of Scheduled Tribes is specified (Article 342).

(ii) Economic

- * The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46).

- * Grants-in-Aid from the Consolidated Fund of India will be provided each year for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and administration of Scheduled Areas [Article 275(1)].
- * The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State shall be taken into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration (Article 335).



(iii) Political

- * The Fifth Schedule provides for the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes in any State (other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram) to advise on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes {Article 244 (1)}.
- * Special provisions through the Sixth Schedule have been made for the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram by designating certain tribal areas as Autonomous District and Autonomous Regions and also by constituting District Councils, Autonomous Councils and Regional Councils {Article 244(2)}.
- * Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People (Article 330).
- * Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States (Article 332).
- * Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat {Article 243(D)}.
- * Extension of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas through the Panchayats {Extension to the Scheduled Areas}Act, 1996 has been made to ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and decision making.

1.6 The planning process has witnessed the evolution of tribal development strategies. The First Five Year Plan emphasized additional financial resources through a community development approach to address the problems of tribal people. Towards the end of the plan (1954), 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects (MTDPs) were created. This approach continued during the Second Five Year Plan



while in the Third Plan, another strategy for tribal development was evolved by converting those Community Development Blocks where the concentration of tribal population was 66% and above into Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of TDBs in the country rose to 504, but this strategy failed to address the cause of more than 60% of the tribal population of the country living in blocks outside the TDBs.

1.7 The fifth Five-Year Plan marked a significant change in the process of tribal development. The plurality of occupations, marked variations in the levels of development, and varied geo-ethnic milieu of various tribes give rise to a plethora of problems, which are not amenable to a uniform approach for their solution. Therefore, an area specific strategy was evolved based on the recommendations of an expert committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube, for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people inhabiting the Scheduled Areas where more than 60% of the tribal population are living. This was the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy that had the main objectives of:

- a) Socio economic development of Scheduled Tribes.
- b) Protection of tribals against exploitation.

The salient features of TSP are :

- * It falls within the ambit of the State Plan meant for the welfare and development of tribals. Such a plan is a part of the overall plan of a State and is therefore called a Sub-Plan. The benefits given to the tribals and tribal areas of a State from the TSP are in addition to what percolates from the overall plan of a State.
- * The Tribal Sub-Plans :
 - a) Identify the resources for TSP areas;
 - b) Prepare a broad policy framework for the development; and
 - c) Define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation.
- * The most significant aspect of this strategy is to ensure a flow of funds for TSP areas at least in equal proportion to the Scheduled Tribes population of the State.
- * The recent initiative of the Ministry with regard the TSP component of various departments/sectors of the States is to put the TSP fund of the State Plan in a different Demand Head in the budget of the Tribal Development Departments of the State.



1.8 In order to extend the benefits of the TSP to the tribal population outside the TSP areas, the concepts of MADA (Modified Area Development Approach) and Clusters were developed. Currently, there are 259 MADA pockets, having 50% or more S.T. population out of a total population of 10,000 or more, along with 82 Clusters, having 50% or more ST population of a total population between 5,000-10,000, where the State Government may take up tribal development programmes. The delivery of services to the ITDPs is through the mechanism of the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs).

1.9 The importance of tribal upliftment has been underscored in the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government which states as follows :

- * “The UPA administration will take all measures to reconcile the objectives of economic growth and environmental conservation, particularly as far as tribal communities dependent on forests are concerned.
- * The UPA government will immediately review the overall strategy and programmes for the development of tribal areas to plug loopholes and to work out more viable livelihood strategies.
- * Eviction of tribal communities and other forest-dwelling communities from forest areas will be discontinued. Cooperation of these communities will be sought for protecting forests and for undertaking social afforestation.”

II. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2.1 The fact that tribals need special attention is borne out by their low social, economic and participatory indicators as detailed in the table placed on the next page (Table I). Whether it is maternal and child mortality, size of agricultural holdings or access to drinking water and electricity, tribal communities lag far behind the general population. While their percentage which is Below Poverty Line is unacceptably high (52%), what is staggering is that a full 54% have no access to economic assets related to communication and transport.

2.2 The most significant socio-economic indicator is the literacy rate. The segregated literacy figures of 2001 census for STs have not been released. However, the literacy figures for the overall population have been made available. The literacy rate for the overall population has increased from 52.2 to 65.38 from 1991 to 2001. As per the 1991 Census, the literacy rate among tribals (29.6%) is found to be far below the overall literacy of the country (52.2%). The female literacy rate among tribals is far



lower (18.2%) as compared to the overall female literacy for the country (39.2%). These disparities are compounded by higher drop-out rates in formal education, resulting in a disproportionately low representation in higher education.

2.3 An analytical study carried out by Harvard University (Table II), using data from the 1961, 1971, 1981 & 1991 Census, profiles the marginalisation of the tribals in the nation's economy. Their share as cultivators of land has decreased dramatically while their descent into agricultural labourers has grown apace. Their involvement in traditional sectors such as livestock and forestry has also declined. Cut off from their roots, they have drifted into low-paid jobs in the non-household industry sector. Their proportion in construction, transport, storage and service sectors where, as a rule, they hold menial jobs, has gone up significantly.

2.4 A very large number of tribal communities inhabit forest and hilly ecosystems and have lost command over forest resources as a result of the forest policy of the Government. They have been deprived of their traditional common property resources which include both forest and land, notwithstanding the private forests in some parts of north-eastern India. Many primitive tribal groups now live in degraded habitats, without any regular source of livelihood, except collection of minor forest produce. But some State Governments regard minor forest produce as revenue generating assets, and as such impose certain restrictions on their collection and this harms the interest of the backward tribal families. Further, middlemen step in and exploit tribals by bartering inexpensive items, like salt, for valuable minor forest produce, such as honey.

TABLE I

INDICATORS					
(A)	DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS				
		All Groups	STs	Year of reference	Source
1	Population	1,026,443,540	83,580,634	2001	Census,2001
2	Sex Ratio	933	978	-do-	-do-
(B)	SOCIAL INDICATORS				
1	Infant Mortality Rate	73.0	84.2	1996-98	NFHS-2 - 1999
2	Child Mortality Rate	30.6	46.3	-do-	-do-
3	Primary Health Centres	23179	3286*	1998	As on 31.12.1998, Health Information India, 1999
4	No. of Sub-centres	137006	20743*	1998	-do-
Education					
1	Literacy Rate	64.8	47.1	2001	Census,2001
2	Gross Enrolment Ratio (I-V)	89.70%	9.70%	1997-98	Tribes in India (A data sheet), Planning Commission, New Delhi, July, 2000
	Gross Enrolment Ratio (VI-VIII)	58.50%	43.20%	-do-	-do-
3	Drop-Out Rates	52.80%	77.70%	1993-94	-do-
Housing					
1	Condition of houses (a) Good	50.20%	35.80%	2001	Census,2001
	(b) Liveable	44.30%	58.30%	-do-	-do-
	(c) Dilapidated	5.50%	5.90%	-do-	-do-
2	No. of married couples having separate bed room	60.5	49.60%	-do-	-do-
3	Location of drinking water within/near premises	100	71.80%	-do-	-do-
4	Access to Electricity	55.8	36.50%	-do-	-do-
5	Bathroom facility in house	36.1	15.10%	-do-	-do-
6	Toilet facilities in house	36.4	17.00%	-do-	-do-
(C)	ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
		All groups	STs	Year of reference	Source
1.	No. of operational Holdings ('000')	115580 (100%)	9523 (8.24%)	1995-96	Agricultural Census 1995-96
2.	Area operated in hectares ('000')	163357 (100%)	17523 (10.73%)	-do-	-do-
3.	Work Participation Rate	39.10%	49.10%	2001	Census,2001
4.	Category of workers				
(a)	Cultivators(%)	31.60	44.70	2001	Census,2001
(b)	Agricultural labourers (%)	26.6	36.90	-do-	-do-
(c)	In household industry (%)	4.2	2.10	-do-	-do-
(d)	Other works (%)	37.6	16.30	-do-	-do-
5.	Population below poverty line (%)	37.3	51.90	1993-94	Tribes in India (A data sheet) Planning Commission
6.	Availability of Assets (%)				
(a)	Radio, Transistors	35.1	21.80	Census,2001	Census,2001
(b)	Television	31.6	12.10	-do-	-do-
(c)	Telephone	9.1	2.50	-do-	-do-
(d)	Bicycle	43.7	32.00	-do-	-do-
(e)	Scooter, Motorcycle	11.7	4.10	-do-	-do-
(f)	Car, Jeep, Van	2.5	0.90	-do-	-do-
	None of the specified assets	34.5	54.00	-do-	-do-
(D)	PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING				
	Political				
1	Lok Sabha	543	41 (7.5%)	1999	Tribes in India (data sheet) Planning Commission
2	Legislative Assembly	4072	530 (13.2%)	2000	-do-
3	Panchayati Raj Institutions	1972332	225090 (12.6%)	1991-97	-do-
	Administration				
1	I.A.S.	5227	258 (4.9%)	As on 1.3.2000	-do-
2	I.P.S.	3207	231 (7.2%)	As on 1.11.1999	-do-

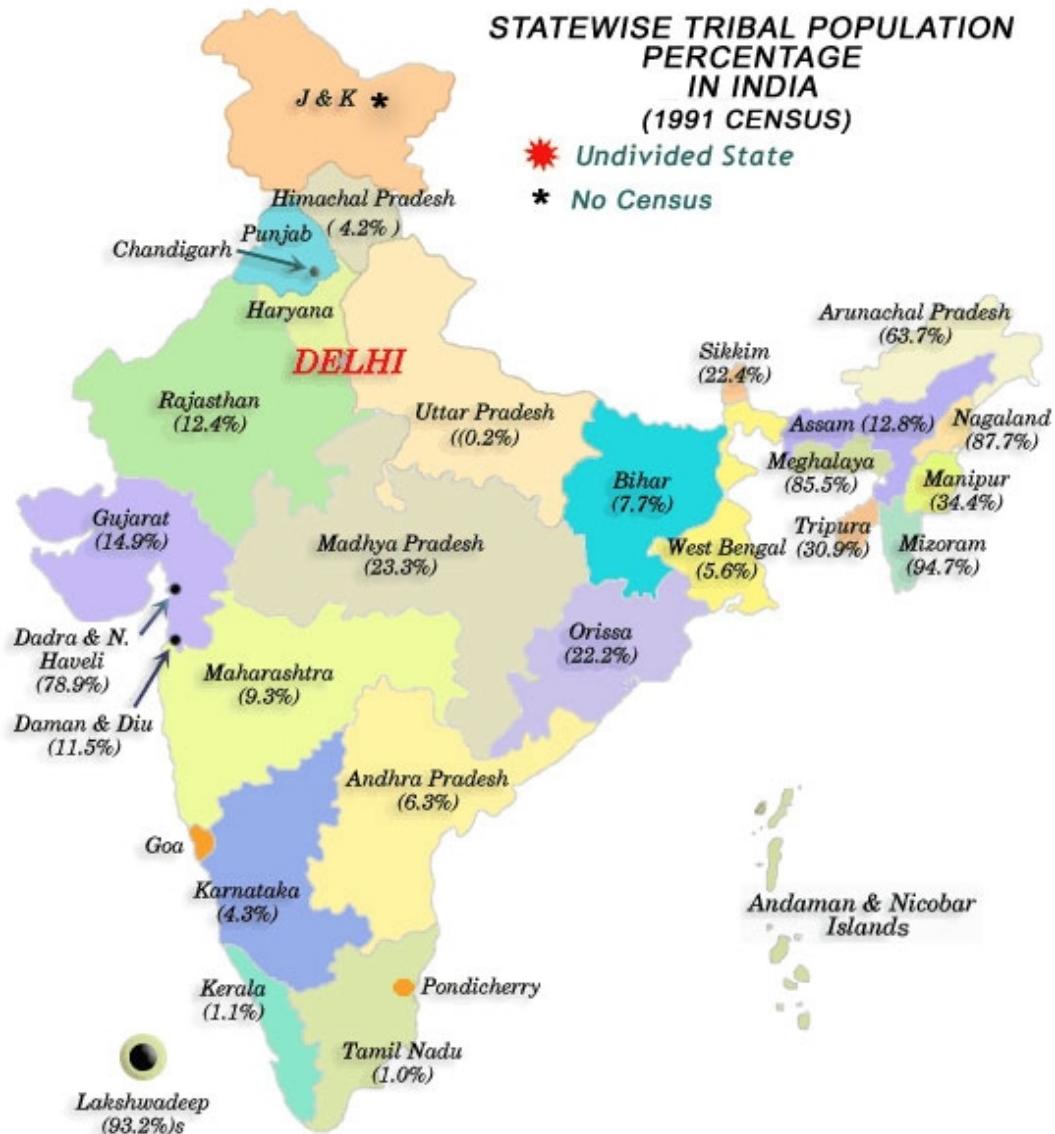




TABLE II
OCCUPATION-WISE
Details of Tribal Communities (1961-1991)
Industrial classification of Tribal Workers

		1961		1971		1981		1991	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Cultivation	68.2	64.9	63.0	42.7	59.6	43.8	58.6	47.0
2	Ag. Labourers	18.4	42.3	27.3	49.0	26.1	46.2	26.4	44.3
3	Livestock, forestry etc.	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.7
4	Mining and quarrying	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
5	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repair								
a	Household Industry	2.1	2.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.2
b	Other than Household Industry	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.9	s	s	2.4	1.2
6	Construction	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	s	s	1.1	0.4
7	Trade & Commerce	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	s	s	1.4	0.8
8	Transport Shortage and Communication	0.5	0.1	0.2	s	s	s	1.3	0.1
9	Other Services	5.0	1.0	2.0	s	s	s	4.8	2.6

Adivasi Locations and Communities





SCHEDULED TRIBES

The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution". Article 342, which is reproduced below, prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes.

ARTICLE 342 SCHEDULED TRIBES

The President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a state, after consultation with the Governor there of by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall, for the purposes of this constitution, is deemed to be scheduled tribes in relation to that state or Union Territory, as the case may be.

Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled tribes specified in a notification issued under clause(1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid, a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Thus, the first specification of Scheduled Tribes in relation to a particular State/Union Territory is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State governments concerned. These orders can be modified subsequently only through an Act of Parliament. The above Article also provides for listing of scheduled tribes State/Union Territory wise and not on an all India basis.

The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established. It subsumes the definitions contained in 1931 Census, the reports of first Backward Classes Commission 1955, the Advisory Committee (Kalelkar), on Revision of SC/ST lists (Lokur Committee), 1965 and the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Bill 1967 (Chanda Committee), 1969.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after Consultation with the State Governments concerned have promulgated so far 9 orders specifying the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the state and

union territories. Out of these, eight are in operation at present in their original or amended form. One order namely the Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Tribes order 1968 has become defunct on account of reorganization of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1987. Under the Goa, Daman & Diu reorganization Act 1987 (18 of 1987) the list of Scheduled Tribes of Goa has been transferred to part XIX of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and that of Daman & Diu II of the Schedule of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951.



S. No.	Name Of Order	Date Of Notification	Name Of States/ Ut(S) For Which Applicable
1	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 (C.O.22)	6-9-1950	Andhra Pradesh, Arunanchal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura And West Bengal.
2	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 (C.O.33)	20-9-1951	Daman & Diu, Lakshdweep
3	The Constitution (Andaman And Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959 (C.O. 58)	31-3-1959	Andaman And Nicobar Islands
4	The Constitution (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962 (C.O. 65)	30-6-1962	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
5	The Constitution (Uttar Pradesh) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1967 (C.O. 78)	24-6-1967	Uttar Pradesh
6	The Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970 (C.O.88)	23-7-1970	Nagaland
7	The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978 (C.O.111)	22-6-1978	Sikkim
8	The Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1989 (C.O. 142)	7-10-1989	Jammu & Kashmir

No community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in relation to the State of Haryana and Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. State/ Union-Territory wise list of Scheduled Tribes is at Annexure-I and alphabetical list of STs is at Annexure-I



ISSUE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES CERTIFICATE - POINTS TO BE OBSERVED

(a) General

Where a person claims to belong to a Scheduled Tribe by birth it should be verified:

- (i) That the person and his parents actually belong to the community claimed;
- (ii) That the community is included in the Presidential Order specifying the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the concerned State.
- (iii) That the person belongs to that State and to the area within that State in respect of which the community has been scheduled.
- (iv) He may profess any religion.
- (v) That he should be permanent resident on the date of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case.
- (vi) person who is temporarily away from his permanent place of abode at the time of the notification of the Presidential order applicable in his case, say for example to earn a living or seek education, etc can also be regarded as a scheduled tribe, if his tribe has been specified in that order in relation to his state/ union territory. But he cannot be treated as such in relation to the place of his temporary residence notwithstanding the fact that the name of his tribe has been scheduled in respect of that area in any Presidential Order.

In the case of persons born after the date of notification of the relevant Presidential Order, the place of residence for the purpose of acquiring Scheduled Tribe Status, is the place of permanent abode of their parents at the time of the notification of the presidential order under which they claim to belong to such a tribe.

(b) Scheduled Tribe claims on migration

- (i) Where a person migrates from the portion of the state in respect of which his community is scheduled to another part of the same state in respect of which community is not scheduled, he will continue to be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Tribe, in relation to that State;
- (ii) Where a person migrates from one state to another, he can claim to belong to a scheduled tribe, only in relation to the State to which he originally belonged and not in respect of the state to which he has migrated.

(c) Scheduled Tribe claims through marriages

The guiding principle is that no person who was not a Scheduled Tribes by birth will be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Tribe merely because he or she has married a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe.

Similarly a person who is a member of a schedule tribe would continue to be a member of that scheduled Tribe, even after his or her marriage with a person who does not belong to a Scheduled Tribe.



(d) Issue of Scheduled Tribe Certificates

The candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes may be issued Scheduled Tribe Certificates, in the prescribed form (Annexure-III) from one of the prescribed authorities in support of their claim.

- (e) Punishments for officials issuing Scheduled Tribe Certificates without proper verification
- (f) Liberalization of procedure for the issue of Scheduled Tribe certificates to migrants from other States/ Union Territories.

Person belonging to Scheduled Tribes, who have migrated from one State to another for the purpose of employment, education etc. experience great difficulty in obtaining tribe certificate from the State from which they have migrated. In order to remove this difficulty, it has been decided that the prescribed authority of a State government/Union Territory Administration may issue the Scheduled Tribe certificate to a person who has migrated from another state, on the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father/ mother's origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed inquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/ Union Territory to which the person has migrated. However, they would not be entitled to ST benefits in the migrated State.

SCHEDULED AREAS

Tribal areas generally mean areas having preponderance of tribal population. However, the Constitution of India refers tribal areas within the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram, as those areas specified in Parts I, II, IIA & III of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule. In other words, areas where provisions of Sixth Schedule are applicable are known as Tribal Areas. In relation to these areas Autonomous District Councils, each having not more than thirty members have been set up. These councils serve as an instrument of self-management and have powers of legislation and administration of justice apart from executive, developmental and financial responsibilities.



State-wise details of Tribal Areas are as under:-

Part I

1. The North Cachar Hills District
2. The Karbi-Anglong District

Part I

1. Khasi Hills District
2. Jaintia Hills District
3. The Garo Hills District

Part II A

Tripura Tribal Areas District

Part III 3* * * * *

1. The Chakma District
2. The Mara District
3. The Lai District
 1. Substituted by the Government of Assam Notification No. TAD/R/115/74/47, dated 14.10.1976 for "The Mikir Hills District"
 2. Substituted by the Government of Meghalaya Notification No. DCA 31/72/11, dated the 14th June, 1973, Gazette of Meghalaya, Pt. VA, dated 23.6.1973, p. 200.
 3. The words "The Mizo District" omitted by the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1971, s. 13 (w.e.f. 29.4.1972).
 4. Inserted by the Mizoram District Councils (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order, 1972 published in the Mizoram Gazette, 1972, dated the 5th May, 1972, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 17 (w.e.f. 29.4.1972).
 5. Substituted by the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988 (67 of 1988), S.2 for serial number 2 & 3 and the entries relating thereto.
 6. Inserted by the Constitution (49th Amendment) Act, 1984 s. 4 (w.e.f. 1.4.1985)

STATEWISE LIST OF SCHEDULED AREAS AS NOTIFIED IN
6TH PARAGRAPH OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



Andhra Pradesh	Manipur
Andaman and Nicobar	Meghalaya
Assam	Mizoram
Bihar(*)	Nagaland
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Orissa
Daman & Diu	Rajasthan
Goa	Sikkim
Gujarat	Tamil Nadu
Himachal Pradesh	Tripura
Jammu and Kashmir	Uttar Pradesh(*)
Karnataka	West Bengal
Kerala	Arunachal Pradesh
Lakshwadeep	
Madhya Pradesh(*)	Note:- (*) UNDIVIDED)
Maharashtra	



CENSUS 2001 : TOTAL POPULATION, POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND THEIR PROPORTIONS TO THE TOTAL POPULATION

India/State/Ut	Population			Proportion of SC population	Proportion of ST population
	Total Population	Scheduled Castes (SC) Population	Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population		
India®	1,028,610,328	166,635,700	84,326,240	16.2	8.2
Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	770,155	1,105,979	7.6	10.9
Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	1,502,170	244,587	24.7	4.0
Punjab	24,358,999	7,028,723	-	28.9	0.0
Chandigarh	900,635	157,597	-	17.5	0.0
Uttaranchal	8,489,349	1,517,186	256,129	17.9	3.0
Haryana	21,144,564	4,091,110	-	19.3	0.0
Delhi	13,850,507	2,343,255	-	16.9	0.0
Rajasthan	56,507,188	9,694,462	7,097,706	17.2	12.6
Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	35,148,377	107,963	21.1	0.1
Bihar	82,998,509	13,048,608	758,351	15.7	0.9
Sikkim	540,851	27,165	111,405	5.0	20.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	6,188	705,158	0.6	64.2
Nagaland	1,990,036	-	1,774,026	0.0	89.1
Manipur®	2,166,788	60,037	741,141	2.8	34.2
Mizoram	888,573	272	839,310	0.0	94.5
Tripura	3,199,203	555,724	993,426	17.4	31.1
Meghalaya	2,318,822	11,139	1,992,862	0.5	85.9
Assam	26,655,528	1,825,949	3,308,570	6.9	12.4
West Bengal	80,176,197	18,452,555	4,406,794	23.0	5.5
Jharkhand	26,945,829	3,189,320	7,087,068	11.8	26.3
Orissa	36,804,660	6,082,063	8,145,081	16.5	22.1
Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	2,418,722	6,616,596	11.6	31.8
Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	9,155,177	12,233,474	15.2	20.3
Gujarat	50,671,017	3,592,715	7,481,160	7.1	14.8
Daman & Diu	158,204	4,838	13,997	3.1	8.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,490	4,104	137,225	1.9	62.2
Maharashtra	96,878,627	9,881,656	8,577,276	10.2	8.9

Andhra Pradesh



SCHEDULED AREAS

(1) Balmor, Kondnagol, Banal, Bilakas, dharawaram, Appaipali, Rasul Chernvu, Pulechelma, Marlapaya, Burj Gundal, Agarla Penta, Pullaipalli, Dukkan Penta, Bikit Penta, Karkar Penta, Boramachernvu, Yemlapaya, Irlapenta, Mudardi Penta, Terkaldari, Vakaramamidi Penta, Medimankal, Pandibore, Sangrigundal, Lingabore, Rampur, Appapur, Malapur, Jalal Penta, Piman Penta, Railet, Vetollapalli, Patur Bayal, Bhavi Penta, Naradi Penta, Tapasi Penta, Chandragupta, Ullukatrevu, Timmareddipalli, Sarlapalli, Tatigundal, Elpamaehena, Koman Penta, Kollam Penta, Mananur, Macharam, Malhamamdi, Venketeshwarla Bhavi, Amrabad, Tirmalapur, Upnootola, Madhavanpalli, Jangamreddi Palli, Pedra, Venkeshwaram, Chitlamkunta, Lachmapur, Udmela, Mared, Ippalpalli, Maddimadag, Akkaram, Ainol, siddapur, Bamanpalli, Ganpura and Manewarpalli Villages of Achempeth Taluq of Mahbubnagar district.

(2) Malai Borgava, Ankapur, Jamul Dhari, Lokari, Vanket, Tantoli, Sitagondi, Burnoor, Navgaon, Pipal Dari, Pardi Buzurg, Yapalguda, Chinchughat, Vankoli,



Kanpa, Avasoda Burki, Malkapur, Jaree, Palsi Buzurg, Arli Khurd, Nandgaon, Vaghapur, Palsikurd, Lingee, Kaphar Deni, Ratnapur, Kosai, Umari, Madanapur, Ambugaon, Ruyadee, Sakanapur, Daigaon, Kaslapur, Dorlee, Sahaij, Sangvee, Khogdoor, Kobai, Ponala, Chaprala, Mangrol, Kopa Argune, Soankhas, Khidki, Khasalakurd, Khasalabuzurg, Jamni, Borgaon, Sayedpur, Khara, Lohara, Marigaon, chichdari, Khanapur, Kandala, Tipa, Hati Ghota, Karond Kurd, Karoni Buzurg, Singapur, Buranpur, Nagrala, Bodad, Chandpelli, Peetgain, Yekori, Sadarpur, Varoor, Rohar, Takli and Ramkham villages of Adilabad taluq of Adilabad district.

(3) Ambari, Bodri, Chikli, Kamtala, Ghoti, Mandw, Maregaon, Malborgaon, Patoda, Dahigaon, Domandhari, Darsangi, Digri, Sindgi, Kanakwari, Kopra, Malakwadi, Nispur, Yenda, Pipalgaon, Bulja, Varoli, Anji, Bhimpur Sirmeti, Karla, Kothari, Gokunda, Gogarwudi, Malkapur, Dhonora, Rampur, Patri, Porodhi, Boath, Darsangi, Norgaon, Unrsi, Godi, Sauarkher, Naikwadi, Sarkani, Wajhera, Mardap, Anjenkher, Gondwarsa, Pipalsendha, Jurur, Minki, Tulsi, Machauder Pardhi, Murli, Takri, Parsa, Warsa, Umra, Ashta, Hingni, Timapur, Wajra, Wanola, Patsonda, Dhanora, Sakur and Digri villages of Kinwat taluk of Adilabad district.

(4) Hatnur, Wakri, Pardhi, Kartanada, Serlapalli, Neradi-konda, Daligaon, Kuntala, Venkatapur, Hasanpur, Surdapur, Polmamda, Balhanpur, Dharampuri, Gokonda, Bhotai, Korsekal, Patnapur, Tejapur, Guruj, Khahdiguda, Rajurwadi, Ispur, Ghampur, Jaterla, Khattegaon, Sauri, Ichora, Mutnur, Gudi Hatnur, Talamedee, Gerjam, Chincholi, Sirchelma, Mankapur, Narsapur, Harkapur, Dhampur, Nigni, Ajhar Wajhar, Chintalbori, Chintakarvia, Rampur, Gangapur and Gayatpalli villages of Boath taluk of Adilabad district.

(5) All villages of Utnur taluq of Adilabad district.

** The Scheduled Areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (C.O.No.9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O.No.26) dated 7.12.1950 and have been modified vide the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order 1951 (C.O. 50) and the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955 (C.O.30)

(6) Rajampet, Gunjala, Indhani, Samela, Tejapur, Kannargaon, Kantaguda, Shankepalli, Jamuldhari, Gundl, chorapalli, saleguda, Wadiguda, Savati, Dhaba, chopanguda, Nimgaon, Khirdi, Metapipri, Sakra, Sangi, Devurpalli, Khotara-Ringanghat, Nishani, Kota Parandoli, Mesapur, Goigaon, Dhanora, Pardha, Surdapur, Kerineri Murkilonki, Devapur, Chinta Karra, Iheri, Ara, Dasnapur, kapri, Belgaon, Sirasgaon, Moar, Wadam, Dhamriguda, Dallanpur, Chalwardi, Ihoreghat,

Balijhari, Sakamgundi, Ara, Uppal Naugaon, Anksorpur, Chirakunta, Illipita Dorli, Mandrumera, Dantanpalli, Deodurg, Tunpalli, Dhagleshwar, Padibanda, Tamrin, Malangundi, Kandan Moar, Geonena, Kuteda, Tilani, Kanepelli, Bordoum Telundi, Maugi Lodiguda, Moinda-gudipet, Chinnedari, Koitelundi, Madura, Devaiguda, Areguda, Gardepalli, Takepalli, Choutepalli, Rane Kannepalli, Sungapur, Rala Samkepalli, Chopri, Doda Arjuni, Serwai, Rapalli, Tekamandwa and Meta Arjuni villages of Asaifabad taluq of Adilabad district.



(7) Gudam, Kasipet, Dandepalli, Chelampeta, Rajampet, Mutiempet, Venkatapur, Rali, Kauwal, Tarapet, devapur, Gathapalli, Rotepalli, mandamari, dharmaraopet Venkatapur, Chintaguda and Mutiempalli villages of Lakshetipet taluq of Adilabad district.

(8) Bendwi, Chincholi, Goigaon, Hirapur, Sakri, Balapur, Manoli, Antargaon, Wirur, Dongargaon, Timbervai, Sersi, Badora, Vmarjeeri, Lakarkot, Ergaon, Kirdi, Sondo, Devara, Khorpana, Kanargaon, chenai, Kairgaon, samalhira, Dhanoli, Marnagondi, Yellapur, katalbori, Isapur, Devti, Panderwani, Wansari, Perda, Wargaon Nokari, Mirapur, Pardhi, Kutoda, Parsewara, Mangalhra, Karki, Nokari, Manoli, Sonapur, Inapur, Mangi, Uparwai, Tutta, Lakmapur, Kirdi, Injapur, Jamni, Hargaon, Chikli, Patan, Kosundi, Kotara and sonorli villages of Rajura taluq of Adilabad district.

(9) Ralapet, Kistampet, Takalapalli, Chakalpalli, Anaram, Bhepalli, Korsni Isgaon, Chintaguda, Ankora, Usurampalli, Arpalli, Bophalpatnam, Balasaga, Pardhi, Tumrihati, Chintalmanopalli, chintam, Gullatalodi, Damda, Dhorpalli, Kanki Garlapet, Gudlabori, Gurmpet, Lomveli, Mogurdagar, Wirdandi and Chilpurdubor villages of Sirpur taluq of Adilabad district.

(10) Kannaiguda, Ankannaguda, Raghavpatnam, Medarmiola, koetla, Parsa Nagaram, Muthapur, Motlaguda, Venglapur, Yelpak, Kaneboenpalli, Medaram, Kondred, Chintaguda, Kondaparthi, Yelsethipalli, Allvammarighunpur, Rampur, Malkapalli, chettial, Bhupathipur, Gangaram, Kannaiguda, Rajannapet, Bhutaram, Akkela, Sirvapur, gangaram Bhupathipur, Pumbapur, Rampur, Ankampalli, Kamaram, Kamsettigudam, Ashnaguda, Yellapur, Allaguda, Narsapur, Puschapur, Bhattupalli, Lavnal, Vadduguda, Kothur, Pegdapalli, Srivapur, Bhussapur, chelvai, Rangapur Govindraopet, Ballapali, dhumpallaguda, Kelapalli, Lakhnavaram, Pasra, Gonepalli, Padgapur Govindraopet, Ballapali, Dhumpallaguda, Kelapalli, Lakhnavaram, Pasra, Gonepalli, Padgapur, Narlapur, Kalvapalli, Uratam, Kondia, Maliat, Aclapur, Dodla, Kamaram, Tadvai, Boodiguda, Bannaji, Bandam, Selpak,



Kantalpalli, Sarvai, Gangaguda, Tupalkalguda, Akulvari, Ghanpur, Shahpalli, Gappelli, Chinna-beonnplli, Venkatapur, Narsapur, Anvaram, Lingal, Ballepalli, Bandal and Thunmapur villages of Mulug taluq of Warrangal district.

(11) Vebelli, Polara, Bakkachintaphad, Ganjad, Thirmalguda, Gopalpur, Khistapur, Tatinari Venpalli, Pattal Bhoopati, Chandelapur, Battalpalli, Advarampet, Satiahnagar, Dutla, Mothwada, Mangalawarpet, Karlai, Arkalkunta, Kodsapet, Gunderpalli, Masami, Battavartigudem, Mamidigudam, Pangonda, Roturai, Satreddipalli, Konapur, Kondapuram, Pogulapalli, Govindapuram, Makadapalli, Peddalapalli, Yerravaram, Kundapalli neelampalli Daravarinampalli, Karnegund, Mahadevagudem, Marrigudem, Jangalpalli, Bavarguda, Oarbak, Gangaramam, Mucherla Amaroncha, Kamaraam, Chintagudem, Nilavancha, Kangargidda, Madagudem, Dalurpet, Kothagudem, Kotapalli, Goarur, Radhiapur, Gazalgudem, Rajvepalli and bollypalli villages of Narsampet taluk of Warrangal district.

(12) All the villages of Yellandu taluq of Warrangal district (excluding the Yellandu, Singareni and Sirpur villages and the town of Kothaguda)

(13) (i)All the villages of Palocha taluq of Warrangal district excluding Palondha, Borgampad, Ashwaraopet, Dammapet, Kuknur and Nelipak villages and (ii) Samasthan of Paloncha

(14) Visakhapatnam Agency area 1 [excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmipuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta]2[Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.

(15) East Godwari Agency area 2[excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district].

(16) West Godawari Agency area in West Godavari district.

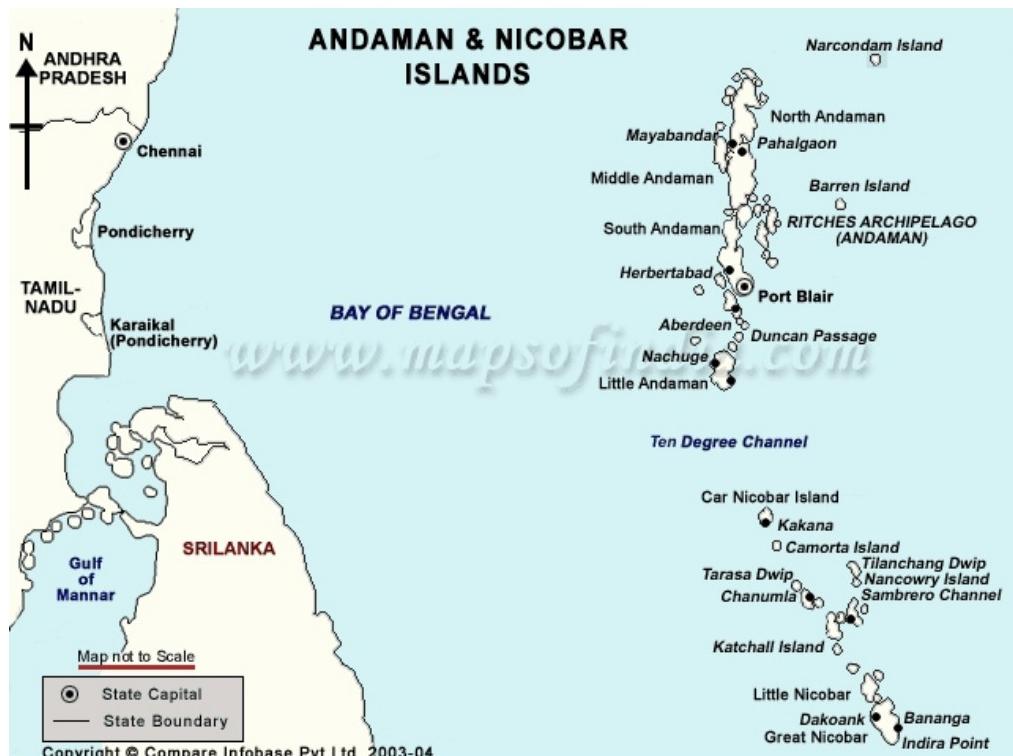
1. Inserted by the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1951
2. Inserted by the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu, Chenchwar
5. Gadabas
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
7. Gondu (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Raddis
9. Jatapus
10. Kammara
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, Mannervarlu
13. Konda Dhoras
14. Konda Kapus
15. Konareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya
Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs,
Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs,
Venity Kondhs.
17. Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Bartika,
Dhulia, Dulia, Holva, Paiko,
Putiya, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18. Koya, Goud, Rajah, Rasha
Koya, Lingadhari Koya
(ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhinc
Koya, Rajkoya
19. Kulia
20. Malis (Excluding adilabad,
Hyderabad, Karimnagar,
Khammam, Mahubnagar,
- Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad
and Warangal districts)
21. Manna Dhora
22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24. Pardhan
25. Porja, Parangiperja
26. Reddi Dhoras
27. Rona, Ren
28. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya
Savaras, Khutto Savaaras
29. Sugalis, Lambadis
30. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad,
Karimnagar, Khammam,
Bahubnagar, Medak,
Nalgonda, Nizamabad and
Warangal district)
31. Yalmiki (in the Agency tracts)
32. Yenadis
33. Yerukulas



Andaman and Nicobar



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Andamanesc, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kedc, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kot
2. Jarawas
3. Nicobarese
4. Onges
5. Sentinelese
6. Shom Pens

Arunachal Pradesh



ARUNACHAL PRADESH (District Map)



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SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Abor
2. Aka
3. Apatani
4. Dafla
5. Galong
6. Khampti
7. Khowa
8. Mishmi
9. Momba
10. Any Naga tribes
11. Sherdukpen
12. Singpho.

Assam



District Map of Assam



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SCHEDULED AREAS

I. In the autonomous Districts: -

1. Chakm
 2. Dimasa,Kachari
 3. Gar
 4. Hajong
 5. Hmar
 6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar,War, Bhoi, Lyngngam;
 7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:-
 - (i) Biatc, bietc
 - (ii) Changsan
- (iii) Chongloi
 - (iv) Doungel
 - (v) Gamalhou
 - (vi) Gangte
 - (vii) Guite
 - (viii) Hanneng
 - (ix) Haokip, Haupit
 - (x) Haolai
 - (xi) Hengna
 - (xii) Hongsung
 - (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
 - (xiv) Jongbe

- (xv) Khawchung
- (xvi) Khawathlang, Kothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (Xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lenghtang
- (xxii) Lhoujem
- (xxiv) Lhouvun
- (xxv) Lupheng
- (xxvi) Mangiel
- (xxvii) Misao
- (xxviii) Riang
- (xxix) Sairhem
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxi) Singson
- (xxxii) Sitlhou
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangngeu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei

- 8. Lakher
- 9. Man (Tai Speaking)
- 10. Aany Mizo (Lushai) tribes
- 11. Mikir
- 12. Any Naga Tribes
- 13. Pawi
- 14. Syntheng

II. In the state of Assam excluding the autonomous districts: -

- 1. Barmans in Cachar
- 2. Boro, Borokachari
- 3. Deori
- 4. Hajai
- 5. Kachari, Sonwal
- 6. Lalung
- 7. Mech
- 8. Miri
- 9. Rabha





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SCHEDULED AREAS

1. Ranchi district
2. Singhbhum district
3. Latehar sub-division, and Bhandaria block of Garhwa sub-division, in Palamau district
4. Dumka, Pakur, Rajmahal and Jamtara sub-divisions, and Sundar Pahari and Boarijor blocks of Godda sub-division, in Santhal Parganas district

** The Scheduled Areas in the States of Bihar and Gujarat were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and have been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977 (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Order cited first so far as that related to the States of Bihar & Gujarat.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Bhumij (in North Chotanagpur and South chotanagpur division and Santal Parganas Districts)
7. Binjhia
8. Birhor
9. Birjia
10. Chero
11. Chik Baraik
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Ho
15. Karmali
16. Kharia
17. Kharwar
18. Khond
19. Kisan
20. Kora
21. Korwa
22. Lohara, Lohra
23. Mahli
24. Mal Paharia
25. Munda
26. Oraon
27. Parhaiya

28. Santal

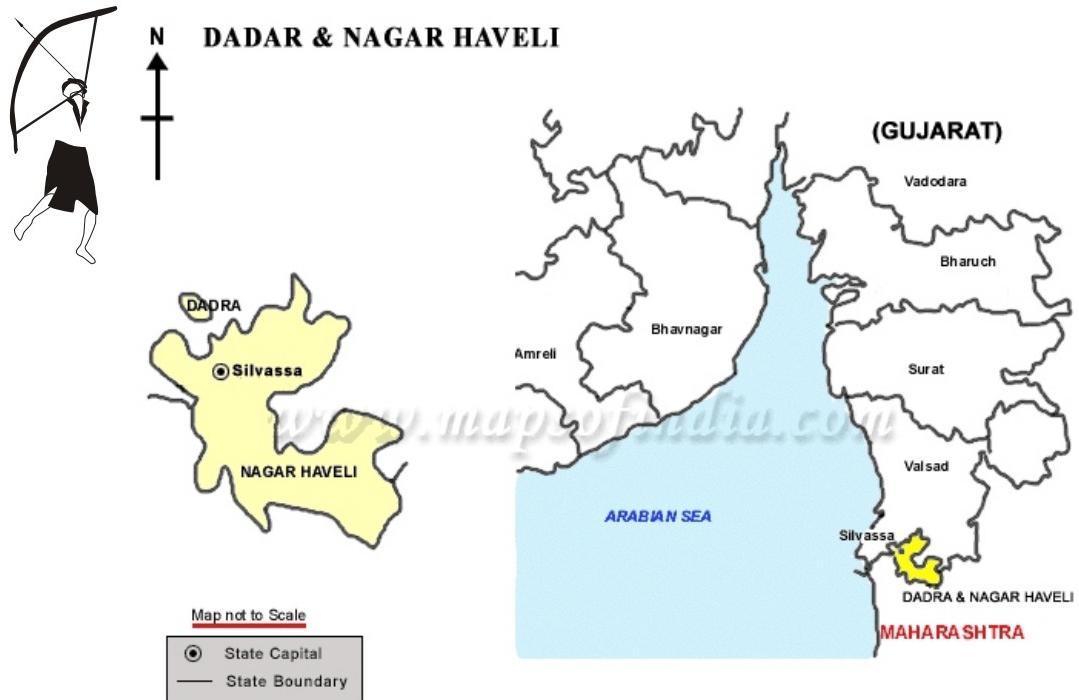
29. Sauria Paharia

30. Savar

Note:- * UNDIVIDED (Including Jharkhand)



Dadra and Nagar Haveli



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SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla including Halpati
3. Kathodi
4. Kokna
5. Koli Dhor including Kolgha
6. Naikda or Nayaka
7. Varli

Daman & Diu



SCHEDULED TRIBES

Throughout the Union territory: -

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halavia)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli



Gujarat (District Map)



SCHEDULED AREAS

Uchchhal, Vyara, Mahuwa, Mahuwa, Mandvi, Nizar, Songadh, Valod, Mangrol and Bardoli talukas in Surat district. Dediapada, Sagbara, Valia, Nandod and Jhagadia talukas in Bharuch district Dangs district and taluka Bansda, Dharampur, Chikhali, Pardi and Umbergaon talukas in Valasarad district Jhalod, Dohad, Santrampur, Limkheda and Deogarh Baria talukas in Panchmahal district Chhotauddepur and Naswadi talukas and Tilakwada mahal in Vadodara district Khedbrahma, Bhiloda and Meghraj talukas, and Vijayanagar mahal in Sabarkantha district

** The Scheduled Areas in the States of Bihar and Gujarat were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and have been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977 (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Order cited first so far as that related to the States of Bihar & Gujarat.



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Barda
2. Bavacha, Bamcha
3. Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.
5. Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
6. Chaudhri (in surast and Valsad districts)
7. Chodhara
8. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
9. Dhodia
10. Dubia
11. Dubla Talavia, Halpati
12. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit Mavchi, Padvi
13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
14. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
15. Koli (in Kutch district)
16. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kongha
17. Kunbi (in the Dangs districts)
18. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
19. Padhar
20. Paradhi (in Kutch District)
21. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar district)
22. Patelia
23. Pomla
24. Rabari (in the Nesses of the forest of Alech, Barada and Gir)
25. Rathawa
26. Siddi (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
27. Vaghri (in Kutch district)
28. Varli
29. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia

Himachal Pradesh



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SCHEDULED AREAS

1. Lahaul and Spiti district
2. Kinnaur district
3. Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil in Chanmba district

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bhot, Bodh
2. Gaddi (Excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), other than the Lahaul and Spiti district)
3. Gujjar (Excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of

Section 5 of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966 (31 of 1966)

4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa
5. Kanaura, Kinnara
6. Lahaula
7. Pangwala
8. Swangla

Jammu and Kashmir



DISTRICT MAP OF JAMMU & KASHMIR



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SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Balti
2. Beda
3. Boto
4. Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
5. Changpa
6. Garra
7. Mon
8. Purigpa
9. Gujjar

10. Bakarwal

11. Gaddi

12. Sippi

Karnataka

Karnataka (District Map)



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Adiyan
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, sholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Goud, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular



14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
18. Kanivan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiyam Melekudi
28. Kuruba (in Coorg district)
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malaikudi
32. Malasar
33. Malayekandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (in Coorg district)
36. Marati (in south Kanara district)
37. Meda
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Chollivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki.
39. Palliyan
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phase Pardhi
42. Patelia
43. Rathawa
44. Sholaga
45. Soligaru
46. Toda
47. Varli
48. Vitolia, kotwalia, barodia
49. Yerava

Kerala



Districts of Kerala



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Adiyan
2. Arandan
3. Eravallan
4. Hill Pulaya
5. Iular, Irulan
6. Kadar
7. Kammara (in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganization Act. 1956 (37 of 1956)
8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Velan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Kota
15. Kudiya, melakudi
16. Kurrichchan
17. Kurumans
18. Karumbas



19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayans (excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganization Act. 1956 (37 of 1956))
26. Malayaryar
27. Mannan
28. Marati (in Hosdrug and Kasaragod taluks of Connanore district)
29. Muthuvan, Modugar, Muduvan
30. Palleyan
31. Palliyan
32. Palliyar
33. Paniyan
34. Ulladan
35. Uraly

Lakshwadeep



Lakshadweep



SCHEDULED TRIBES

Throughout the union territory: -

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

Madhya Pradesh



Madhya Pradesh (District Map)



SCHEDULED AREAS

1. Jhabua district
2. Mandla district
3. Surguja district
4. Bastar district
5. Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi and Manawar tahsils in Dhar District
6. Barwani, Rajpur, Sendawa, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar tahsils in Khargone (West Nimar) district
7. Khalwa Tribal Development Block of Harsud tahsil, and Khaknar Tribal Development Block of Burhanpur tahsil in Khandwa (East Nimar) district
8. Sailana tahsil in Ratlam district
9. Betul tahsil (excluding Betual Community Development Block) and Bhainsdehi tehsil in Betul district



10. Lakhnadon tahsil and Kurai Tribal Development Block of Sconi tahsil in Sconi district
11. Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district
12. Kesla Tribal Development Block of Hoshangabad tahsil in Hoshangabad district
13. Pushparajgarh and Sohagpur tahsils, and Jaisingh Nagar Community Development Block of Beohari tahsil in Raigarh district
14. Kusumi Tribal Development Block of Gopadbanas tahsil in Sidhi district
15. Jashpurnagar, Udaipur and Gharghoda tahsils, and Kharsia Tribal Development Block of Raigarh tahsil in Raigarh district
16. Katghora tahsil and Marwahi Tribal Development Block, Gorella Tribal Development Block and Gorella Community Development Block, and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle of Bilaspur tahsil in Bilaspur district
17. Dondi Tribal Development Block of Balod tahsil in Durg district
18. Manpur and Monla Tribal Development Blocks and Chowki Community Development Block of Rajnandgaon tahsil in Rajnandgaon district
19. Gariaband, Mainpur and Chhura Tribal Development Blocks of Bindranawagar tahsil, and Sihawa Community Development Block of Dhamtari tahsil Raipur district
20. Karahal Tribal Development Block of Shcopur tahsil in Morena district
21. Tamia and Jamai Tribal Development Blocks, Patwari Circle Nos. 63 to 68 and Nos. 72 and 73 villages Seergaon khurd and Kirwani Of Patwari Circle No. 62. villages Mainawari and Gaulie Parasia of Patwari Circle No. 69 and village Bamhani of Patwari Circle No. 97 of Chhindwara tahsil Harral Tribal Development Block and patwari Circle Nos. 26,27,30,31,32,41 to 44,48,49,50-B,51 and 60 of Amarwara tahsil, Bichhua Tribal Development Block and patwari Circle Nos. 1 to 19,25 to 30, 32 to 37, village Nandapur of Patwari Circle No. 20 villages Nilkantha and Dhandikhapa of Patwari Circle No. 24, villages Ramudhana, silora and Jouri of Patwari Circle No. 31 and all villages, excluding village Muli of Patwari Circle No. 39 of Saunsar tahsil, of Chhindwara district.

The Scheduled Area in the State of Madhya Pradesh was originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States), Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950. (Constitution Order 26) dated 7.12.1950 and has been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Madhya Pradesh.



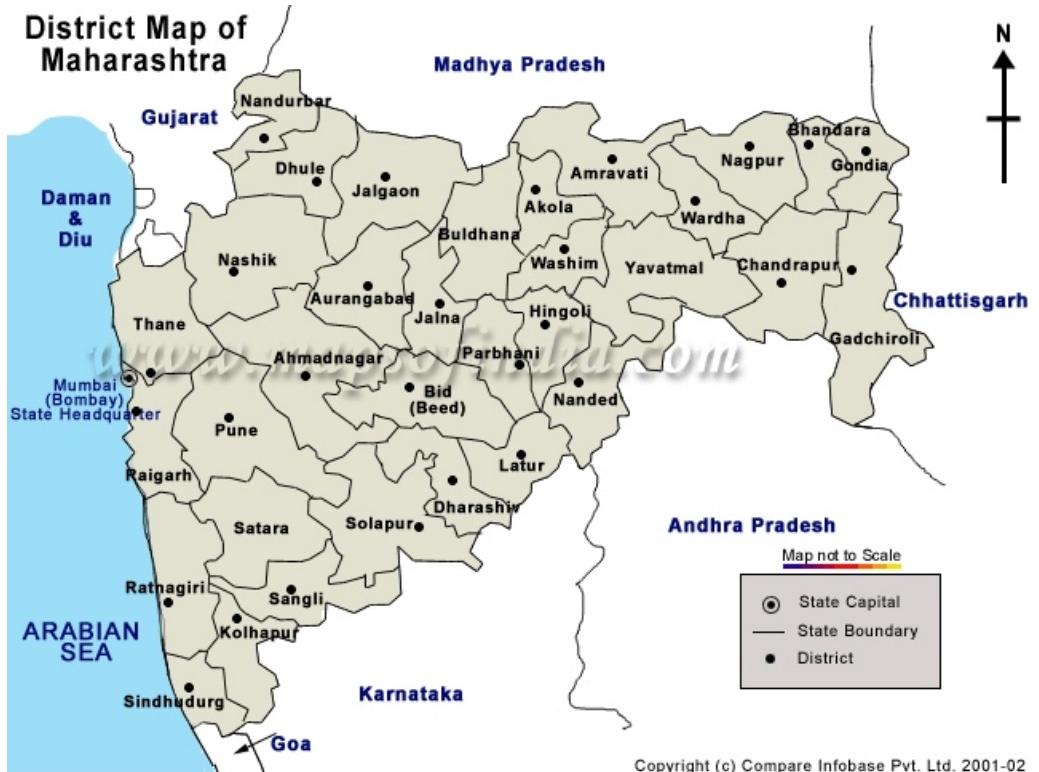
SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Bhil Mina
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjhwar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Bedi Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, G a i k a i , Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, G o n d Gowari, Hill Maria, Kendra, Kalanga, Khatola, Ko it a r, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Media , Maria , Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade, Maria, Vade Maaria, Daroi
17. Halba, Halbi
18. Kamar
19. Karku
20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa , Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatri
21. Keer (in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore (districts)
22. Khairwar, kondar
23. Kharia
24. Kondh, Khond Kandh
25. Kol
26. Kolam
27. Kokrum, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
28. Korwa, Kodaku
29. Majhi
30. Majhwar
31. Mawasi
32. Mina (in Sironj sub-division of Vidisha district)
33. Munda
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Oraon, dhanka, Dhangad
36. Panika (in Chhatarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Didhi and Tikamgarh districts

37. Pao
38. Pardhan, Pathari, saroti
39. Pardhi (in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore districts)
40. Pardhi, Behelia, Behellia, Chita
 Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans
 Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia
 (In (1) Bastar, Chhindwara,
 Mandla, Raigarh, Seoni And
 Surguja Districts, (2) Bihar
 Tahsil Of Balaghat District, (3)
 Betul And Bhainsdehi Tahsils of
 Betul District, (4) Bilaspur And
 Katghora Tahsils Of Bilaspur
 District, (5) Durg And Balod
 Tahsils of Durg District, (6)
 Chowki, Manpur And Mohala
 Revenue Inspector's Circles Of
 Rajnandgaon District, (7)
 Murwara, Patan And Sihora of
 Jabalpur District, (8)
 Hoshangabad And Sohagpur
 Tahsils of Hoshangabad District
 And Narsimhapur District, (9)
 Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa
 District, (10) Bindra-Nawagarh,
 Dhamtari And Mahasammun
 Tahsils of Raipur District)
41. Parja
42. Sahariya, Saharia, Scharia,
 Schria, Sosia, Sor
43. Saonta, saunta
44. Saur



Maharashtra



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SCHEDULED AREAS

1. Palghar tahsil
2. Vasai (Bassein)
3. Bhiwandi Tahsil
4. Murbad tahsil
5. Dindori tahsil
6. Igatpuri tahsil
7. Nasik tahsil
8. Baglan tahsil
9. Sakri tahsi
10. Nandurbar tahsi
11. Shahada tahsil
12. Shirpur tahsil
13. Chopda tahsil
14. Yaval tahsil
15. Ravertahsil
16. Akole tahsil
17. Ambegaon tahsil
18. Junnar tahsil
19. Kinwat Tahsil
20. Maregaon Tahsil
21. Ralegaon Tahsil
22. Kelapur Tahsil
23. Ghatanji Tahsil
24. Gadchiroli Tahsil
25. Armori Tahsil
26. Chamorshi tahsil
27. Rajura tahsil

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Barda
4. Bavacha, Bamcha
5. Bhaina
6. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar
Bhumia, Pando
7. Bhattra
8. Bhil, Bhil garasia, Dholi, Bhil
Dangri Bhil, Dungri Garasia,
Mewsi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi
Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala Pawra,
Vasava, Vasave
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhwar
11. Birhul, Birhor
12. Chodhara (excludign Akola,
Amravati, Bhandara, Buldana,
chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha,
Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Bhirm,
Nanded, Osmanabad and
Parbhani districts)
13. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
14. Dhanwar
15. Dhodia
16. Dubla Talavia, Halpati
17. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi,
Padvi
18. Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh,
Agaria, Asur, Bedi Maria, Bada
Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma,
Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti,
Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota
Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru,
Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla,
Kaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita,
Gond Gowari, Hill Maria,
19. Halba, Balbi
20. Kamar
21. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi,
Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi,
Son Katkari
22. Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia,
Tanwar, Chattri
23. Khairwar
24. Kharia
25. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
26. Kol
27. Kolam, Mannervarlu
28. Koli dhor; Tokre Koli, Kolcha ,
Kolgha
29. Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
30. Koli Malhar
31. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
32. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal ,
Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya
33. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala
Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka,,
Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
36. Oraon, Dhangad
37. Pardhan, Pathari, saroti





38. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans
Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli
Pardhi, Behelia, Behellia, Chita
Pardhi, Shikari, takankar, Takia
39. Parja
40. Patelia
41. Pomla
42. Rathwa
43. Sawar, Sawara
44. Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakar
Thakur, Ma Thakar
45. Thoti (in Aurangabad, Bhir
Nanded, Osmanabed and
Parbhani districts and Rajura
tahsil of Chandrapur district)
46. Varli
47. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia

Manipur

Districts of Manipur



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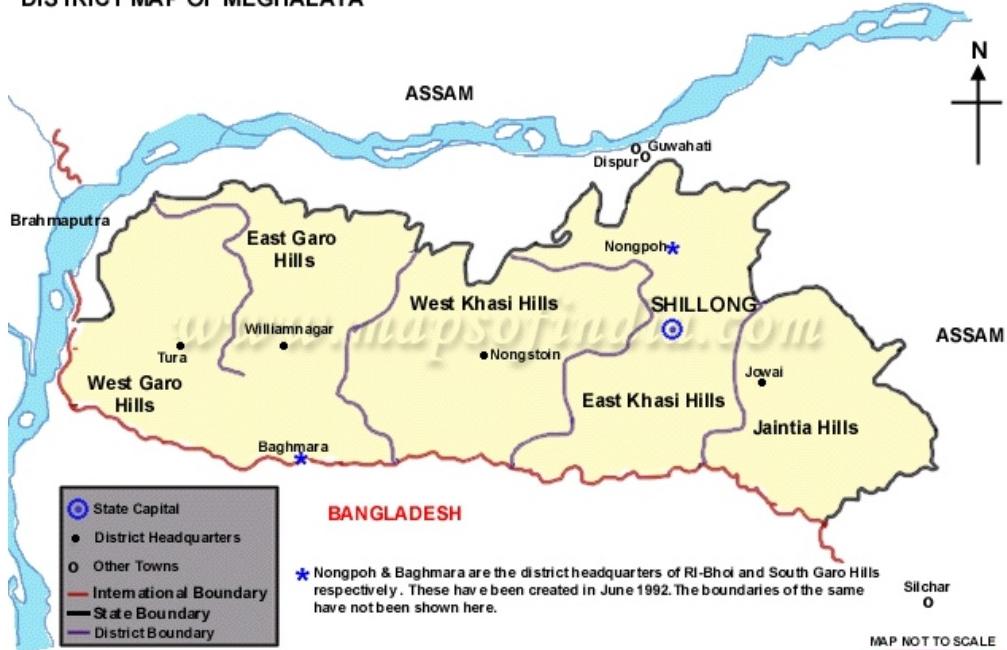
SCHEDULED TRIBES

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Aimol | 15. Maram |
| 2. Anal | 16. Maring |
| 3. Angami | 17. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes |
| 4. Chiru | 18. Monsang |
| 5. Chothe | 19. Moyon |
| 6. Gangte | 20. Paite |
| 7. Hmar | 21. Puum |
| 8. Kabui | 22. Ralte |
| 9. Kacha naga | 23. Sema |
| 10. Koirao | 24. Simte |
| 11. Koireng | 25. Suhte |
| 12. Kom | 26. Tangkhul |
| 13. Lamgang | 27. Thadou |
| 14. Mao | 28. Vaiphui |
| | 29. Zou |

Meghalaya



DISTRICT MAP OF MEGHALAYA



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SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes :-
 - i. Biate, Biete
 - ii. Changsan
 - iii. Chongloj
 - iv. Doungel
 - v. Gamalhou
 - vi. Gangte
 - vii. Guite
 - viii. Hanneng
 - ix. Haokip, Haupit
 - x. Haolai
 - xi. Hengna
 - xii. Hongsungh

- xiii. Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
- xiv. Jongbe
- xv. Khawchung
- xvi. Khawathlang, Khothalong
- xvii. Khelma
- xviii. Khoohou
- xix. Kipgen
- xx. Kuki
- xxi. Lengthang
- xxii. Lhangum
- xxiii. Lhoujem
- xxiv. Lhouvun
- xxv. Lupheng
- xxvi. Mangjel
- xxvii. Misao
- xxviii. Riang
- xxix. Sairhem
- xxx. Selnam
- xxxi. Singson
- xxxii. Sitlhou
- xxxiii. Sukte
- xxxiv. Thado
- xxxv. Thangngcu
- xxxvi. Uibuh
- xxxvii. Vaiphei
- 8. Lakher
- 9. Man (Tai Speakign)
- 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
- 11. Mikir
- 12. Any Naga Tribes
- 13. Pawi
- 14. Synteng
- 15. Boro kacharis
- 16. Koch
- 17. Raba, rava



Mizoram



Districts of Mizoram



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa (kachari)
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)
7. Any Juki tribes, including: -
 - (i) Baite or beite
 - (ii) Changsan
 - (iii) Chonloi
 - (iv) Doungel
 - (v) Gamalhu
 - (vi) Gangte
 - (vii) Guite
 - (viii) Hanneng
 - (ix) Haokip or Haupit
 - (x) Haolai
 - (xi) Hengna
 - (xii) Hongsungh
 - (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
 - (xiv) Jongbe

- (xv) Knawchung
- (xvi) Knawathlang or
Khothalong
- (xvii) Khelma
- (xviii) Kholhou
- (xix) Kipgen
- (xx) Kuki
- (xxi) Lenthang
- (xxii) Lhangum
- (xxiii) Lhoujem
- (xxiv) Lhouvun
- (xxv) Lupheng
- (xxvi) Mangjel
- (xxvii) Missao
- (xxviii) Riang
- (xxix) Siarhem
- (xxx) Selnam
- (xxxi) Singson
- (xxxii) Sitlhou
- (xxxiii) Sukte
- (xxxiv) Thado
- (xxxv) Thangneu
- (xxxvi) Uibuh
- (xxxvii) Vaiphei
8. Lakher
9. Man (Tai-speaking)
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11. Mikir
12. Any Naga tribes.
13. Pawi
14. Synteng.



Nagaland

District of Nagaland



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Naga
2. Kuki
3. Kachari
4. Mikir
5. Garo

Orissa



SCHEDULED AREAS

1. Mayurbhanj district
2. Sundargarh district
3. Koraput district
4. Kuchinda tahsil in Sambalpur district
5. Keonjhar and Telkoi tahsils of keonjhar sub-division, and champa and Barbil tahsils of Champua sub-division in Keonjhar district
6. Khondmals tahsil of Khondmals sub-division, and Balliguda and G. Udayagiri tahsils of Balliguda sub-division in Boudh-khondmals district
7. R. Udayagiri tahsil, and Guma and Rayagada Blocks of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi sub-division, and Surada tahsil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gocha Gram Panchayats of Ghumsur sub-division, in Ganjam district



8. Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi Tahsil, and Lanjigarh Block, falling in Lanjigarh and Kalahandi tahsils, in Bhawanipatna sub-division in Kalahandi district.
9. Nilgiri Community Development Block of Nilgiri tahsil in Nilgiri Sub-division in Balasore district.

** The Scheduled area in the State of Orissa was originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950, (Constitution Order, 26) dated 7.12.1950 and has been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Orissa.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhottada, Dhotada
6. Bhuiya, Hbuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal
11. Binihia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua
18. Didayi
19. Gadaba
20. Gondia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, gondo
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Jung
27. Kandha gauda
28. Kawar
29. Kharia, Kharian
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, NanguliKandha, Sitha Kendha
32. Kisan
33. Kol
34. Kolah Laharas, Kol Laharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli, Malhar

37. Kondadora
38. Kora
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia
48. Matya
49. Mirdhas
50. Munda, Munda Lahora,
Munda Mahalis
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya
53. Oraon
54. Parenga
55. Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Sever, Saura, Sahara
60. Shabar, Lodha
61. Sounti
62. Tharua





RAJASTHAN District Map



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SCHEDULED AREAS

1. Banswara district
2. Dungarpur district
3. The following in Udaipur district :
 - (i) Sisarma Devali, Baleecha, Sethji Ki Kundal, Rayta, Kodiyat and Peepliya villages of Sisarma panchayat,
 - (ii) Bujra, Naya Gurha, Popalti and Naya Khera villages of Bujra Panchayat,
 - (iii) Nai village of Nai Panchayat,
 - (iv) Dodawali Kaliwas, Kar Nali Surna, Borawara Ka Khera, Madri, Bachhar and Keli villages of Dodawali Panchayat,
 - (v) Bari Undri, Chhoti Undri, Peepalwas and Kumariya Kherwa villages of Bari Undri Panchayat,
 - (vi) Alsigarh, Pai and Aar Villages of Alsigarh Panchayat,



- (vii) Padoona Amarpura and Jawala villages of Padoona Panchayat,
 - (viii) Chanawada village of Chanawada panchayat,
 - (ix) Saroo and Baran villages of Saroo Panchayat
 - (x) Teeri, Borikuwa and Gojiya villages of Terri Panchayat.
 - (xi) Jawar, Rawan, Dhawari Talai, Nayakhera, Kanpur and Udaiya Khera villages of Jawar Panchayat
 - (xii) Barapal, Torana Talab and Kadiya Khet villages of Barapal Panchayat,
 - (xiii) Kaya and Chandani Villages of Kaya Panchayat
 - (xiv) Teetardi, Phanda, Biliya, Dakankotra, Dholiya Ki Pati and Saweena Khera villages of Teetardi Panchayat,
 - (xv) Kanpur village of kanpur Panchayat
 - (xvi) Wali, Boodel, Lalpura, Parawal, Kheri and Jaspur villages of Wali Panchayat.
 - (xvii) Chansada, Damaron Ka Guda, Mamadeo, Jhamar Kotra, Sathpura Gujarani, Sathpura Meenan. Jali Ka Gurha, Kharwa, Manpura and Jodhipuriya villages of Chansada Panchayat.
 - (xviii) Jagat village of Jagat Panchayat
 - (xix) Dateesar, Runeeja, Basu and Rodda villages of Dateesar Panchayat,
 - (xx) Lokarwas and Parola villages of Lokarwas Panchayat
 - (xxi) Bhala Ka gurha, Karget, Bhesadha and Bichhri villages of Bhala Ka Gurha Panchayat.
4. Pratapgarh tahsil in Chittaurgah district.
5. Abu Road Block of Abu Road tahsil in sirohi district.

** The Scheduled Area in the State of Rajasthan was originally specified under the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O. 26) dated 7.12.1950 and has been respecified vide the Scheduled Areas (State of Rajasthan) Order, 1981 (C.O. 114) dated 12.2.1981 after recinding the Order cited earlier in so far as it related to the State of Rajasthan.



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi
Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri
Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal
Bhil, Tadvi, Bhagalia,
Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava,
vasave
2. Bhil Mina
3. Damor, Damaria
4. Dhanka, Tadyi, Tetaria, Valvi
5. Garasia (Excluding Rajput
Garasia)
6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor
Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son
Kathodi, Son Katkari
7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
8. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli,
Kolcha, Kolgha
9. Mina
10. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala
Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka,
Mota Nayaka, NanNayaka
11. Patelia
12. Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya.

Sikkim



District Map of SIKKIM



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SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophapa, Dukpa, Kagatcy, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)
2. Lapeha

Tamil Nadu

Districts of Tamilnadu



SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Adiyan
2. Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Irular
5. Kadar
6. Kammarai (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7. Kanikaran, kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and

Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)

8. Kaniyan, Kanyan
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Vclan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Ko ta (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tiruneleli district) Kudiya, Melakudi

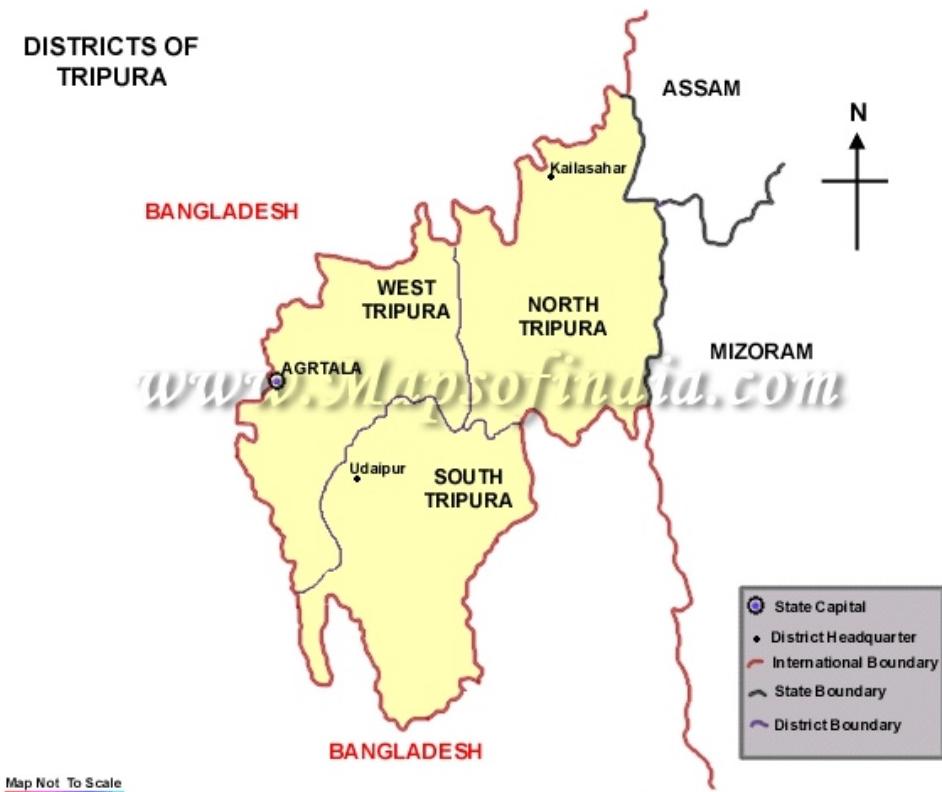
15. Kudiya, Melakudi
16. Kurichchan
17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)
18. Kurumans
19. Maha Malsar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan
23. Malakkuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot Pudukottai, Salem, south Areot & Tiruchirapalli districts)
26. Malayekandi
27. Mannan
28. Mudugar, Muduvan
29. Muthuvan
30. Palleyan
31. Palliyan
32. Palliayar
33. Paniyan
34. Sholaga
35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shemkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)
36. Uraly



Tripura



DISTRICTS OF TRIPURA



SCHEDULED TRIBES

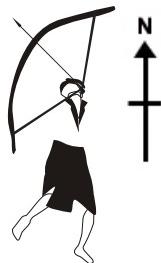
1. Bhil
 2. Bhutia
 3. Chaimal
 4. Chakma
 5. Garoo
 6. Halam
 7. Jamatia
 8. Khasia
9. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:-
 - (i) Baite
 - (ii) Belalhut
 - (iii) Chhalya
 - (iv) Fun
 - (v) Hajango
 - (vi) Jangtei
 - (vii) Khareng

(viii) Khephong
(ix) Kuntei
(x) Laifang
(xi) Lentei
(xii) Mizel
(xiii) Namte
(xiv) Paitu, paite
(xv) Rangchan
(xvi) Rangkhole
(xvii) Thangluya

10. Lepcha
11. Lushai
12. Mag
13. Munda, Kaur
14. Noatia
15. Orang
16. Raing
17. Santal
18. Tripura, tripuri, tippera
19. Uchai.



Uttar Pradesh



UTTARANCHAL (District Map)



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SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu

Note:- * UNDIVIDED (Including Uttarakhand)

West Bengal

WEST BENGAL (District Map)



Map not to Scale

- State Capital
- District Headquarter
- State Boundary
- International Boundary



SCHEDULED TRIBES

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Asur | 12. Gond | 26. Mahali |
| 2. Baiga | 13. Gorait | 27. Mahli |
| 3. Badia,Bediya | 14. Hajang | 28. Mal Pahariya |
| 4. Bhumij | 15. Ho | 29. Mech |
| 5. Bhutia,Sherpa,
Toto, Dukpa,
Kagatay,Tibetan,
Yolmo | 16. Karmali | 30. Mru |
| 6. Birhor | 17. Kharwar | 31. Munda |
| 7. Birjia | 18.Khond | 32. Nagesia |
| 8. Chakma | 19. Kisan | 33. Oraon |
| 9. Chero | 20. Kora | 34. Parhaiya |
| 10. Chik Baraik | 21. Korwa | 35. Rabha |
| 11. Garo | 22. Lepcha | 36. Santal |
| | 23. Lodha, Kheria,
Kharia | 37. Sauria Paharia |
| | 24. Lohara,Lohra. | 38. Savar. |
| | 25. Magh | |

Languages Spoken by Adivasi Communities



Agariya; Austro-Asiatic (Kherwarian Group) 0,00,098(61)

Uttar Pradesh

AGARIYA(SC), Hindi

Aimol; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,00,108(61)

Manipur

AIMOL

Anal; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,06,592(71), 0,11,074(81), 0,12,156(91)

Manipur

ANAL, Meitei

Andamanese; Andamanese (Great Andaman Group) 0,00,017(61)

Andaman & Nicobar

GREAT ANDAMANESE, Hindi

Angami; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,43,569(71), 0,41,761(81), 0,97,631(91)

Nagaland

NAGA-ANGAMI, Nagamese, Hindi

Angika; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 4,23,502?(71)

Bihar

KHAIRA/KHAIRAH//KHAIRWAR(Gen.), Hindi Bihar

KOL (Gen.), Hindi

Ao; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,75,381(71), 1,02,321 (81), 1,72,449(91)

Nagaland

NAGA-AO, Nagamese, Hindi

Apatani; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,177(61), 0,21,453(91) [shown as a regional variety of Nishi in the 1991 Census]

Arunachal Pradesh

APATANI, Nefamese, Assamese, Hindi



Ashing; Tibeto Burman (NEFA Group) 1,25,371 (81) [As Adi, including Adi-Gallong & Adi-Minyong]

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-ASHING, Nefamese, Hindi

Assamese; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 89,59,558(71), 0,79,950 ?(81),
1,30,79,696(91)

Arunachal Pradesh

KHAMUYANG/KHAMYANG/NARA

Assam

HAJONG

KACHARI-MECH, Hindi

MAN

RABHA

SONOWAL KACHARI

Meghalaya

MAN, Bengali, Hindi

Asuri; Austro-Asiatic (North Munda Branch) 0,04,540(61)

Bihar

ASUR/BIR ASUR, Hindi, Sadri

Madhya Pradesh

ASUR/BIR ASUR, Hindi, Sadri

West Bengal

ASUR/BIR ASUR, Bengali

Baigani; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,11,113 ?(71)

Bihar

PARHAIYA, Sadri, Hindi



Balti; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,48,580(81)

Jammu & Kashmir

BALTI, Urdu

Bangni; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,48,580(81), 0,35,339(91) [shown as a regional variety of Nishi in the 1991 Census]

Arunachal Pradesh

BANGNI, Nefamese

Banjari; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,4,71,853 ? (71), 8,87,632(91)[shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the Census 1991]

Andhra Pradesh

BANJARA-SIKH (Gen.), Telugu

Andhra Pradesh

SUGALI, Telugu

Haryana

BANJARA (SC), Haryanvi

Himachal Pradesh

BANJARA (SC), Hindi

Maharashtra

BANJARA (Gen.), Marathi, Hindi

Maharashtra

MATHURA BANJARA (SC), Marathi, Hindi

Orissa

BANJARA, Oriya, Hindi

Uttar Pradesh

BANJARA-CHHAKDA MUSLIM (Gen.), Hindi

Basturia; Indo-Aryan

Orissa

BHOTTADA, Oriya



Bawm; Tibeto Burman
Mizoram
MIZO-Bawm, Duhlian-Twang

Bengali; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 4,47,92,312(71), 5,12,98,319(81),
6,95,95,738(91) [including Chakma, Hajong/Hajong & Rajbansi]

Bihar

LODHA(Gen.), Hindi
MAL PAHARIA, Hindi
KAMAR (Gen.), Hindi

Tripura

KOCH (SC)

West Bengal

BHUMIJ, Hindi, Kudmali
BATHUDI (Gen.)
KAMAR (Gen.)
KHAIRA/KHAIRAHAA//KHAIRWAR (SC)
LOHARA/LUHARA
MAHLI
RABHA
SAORA/SAVARA

Bhatri; Indo-Aryan (Western Group) 1,03,766 ? (71), 2,18,073(91) [shown as a regional variety of Oriya in the 1991 Census]

Madhya Pradesh

BHATRA, Halbi
GADABA, Halbi
MUNDA, Halbi, Hindi

Bhili; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 33,99,285(71), 42,93,314(81), 55,72,308(91) [includes Baori, Barel, Bhilali, Bhilodi, Choudhari, Dhodia, Gamit/Gawit, Garasia, Kokna /Kukna/Kokni, Mawchi, Pardhi, Pawri, Rathi, Tadvi, Varli, Vasava, Wagdi]

Gujarat



BHIL, Gujarati
DUNGARI GARASIA-BHIL, Mewari, Gujarati
VASAVE-BHIL, Gujarati
Madhya Pradesh
BHIL, Hindi
BHIL-BHILALA, Hindi
MAVCHI-BHIL, Hindi
Maharashtra
BHIL, Marathi
BHIL-BHILALA, Marathi
TADVI-BHIL, Marathi, Hindi
VASAVE-BHIL, Marathi
Tripura
BHIL, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya

Bhotia; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,33,226(71), 0,31,438(81), 0,55,483(91)
[includes many other languages of the same subfamily]

Himachal Pradesh
BHOTIA, Himachali
BODH, Himachali
Sikkim
BHOTIA, Nepali
DRUKPA/DUKPA, Nepali

Uttar Pradesh
BHOTIA, Hindi, Kumaoni
West Bengal
BHOTIA, Nepali, Hindi
DRUKPA/DUKPA, Nepali, Hindi

Bhumij; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Branch) 0,51,651(71), 0,50,384(81), 0,45,302(91)
Bihar
BHUMIJ, Bengali, Hindi



Orissa

BHUMIJ, Oriya, Hindi

Bhunjia; Indo-Aryan (Southern Group) 0,00,001 ?(61)

Madhya Pradesh

BHUNJIA, Chhattisgarhi, Hindi

Orissa

BHUNJIA, Chhattisgarhi, Oriya

Biate; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,02,964(61) [as Bete]

Meghalaya

MIZO-BIATE

Mizoram

MIZO-BIATE, Duhlian-Twang

Birhor; Austro-Asiatic (Central Munda Branch) 0,00,590(61)

Bihar

BIRHOR, Sadri, Hindi

Orissa

BIRHOR, Oriya

West Bengal

BIRHOR, Bengali

Birjia; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Branch) 0,02,391(61)

Bihar

BIRJIA, Sadri, Hindi

West Bengal

BIRJIA, Bengali

Bodo / Boro; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 5,56,576(71), 28,619(81),
12,21,881(91) [including Mech & Kachari]

Assam

BODO KACHARI, Assamese



KACHARI-MADAHIL, Assamese

Meghalaya

BODO KACHARI, Bengali, Assamese

RABHA, Assamese, Bengali

West Bengal

KACHARI-MECH, Bengali

Bokar; Tibeto Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,080(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-BOKAR, Nefamese, Hindi

Bondo; Austro-Asiatic

Orissa

BONDO, Oriya

Bori; Tibeto Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,058(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

BORI-ADI, Assamese, Hindi

Braj Bhasha; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,25,864?(71)

Madhya Pradesh

MINA-BHIL, Hindi

Bugun; Tibeto-Burman

Arunachal Pradesh

KHOW/BUGUN/KHOWA, Nefamese

Bundelkhandi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 3,76,036 ?(71) [also as Bundeli]

Madhya Pradesh

GOND-DHULIA, Hindi

MAJHI, Hindi

PAO, Hindi

SONR, Hindi



Uttar Pradesh

SAHARIA (SC), Hindi

Chakhesang; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,02,692(71), 0,02,766(81),
0,30,985(91)

Nagaland

NAGA-CHAKHESANG, Angami, Nagamese

Chakma; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 0,40,071(61), 1,82,953(91)

Assam

CHAKMA, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi

Mizoram

CHAKMA, Bengali

Tripura

CHAKMA, Bengali

Chang; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,15,816(71), 0,22,442(81), 0,32,478(91)

Nagaland

NAGA-CHANG, Nagamese, Hindi

Changpa; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,00,001 ? (61) Jammu & Kashmir

CHANGPA/CHAMPA, Ladakhi

Chhattisgarhi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 66,93,445 ?(71), 15,95,199(91) [shown
as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Madhya Pradesh

AGARIYA, Hindi

BHAINA

BIAR

BINJHWAR, Sadri, Hindi

BIRHOR



DHANWAR, Hindi
GOND-AMAT GOND
GOND-DHERIA GOND
GOND-DHUR GOND, Hindi
GOND-GOVARI/GAWARIA
GOND-KANDRA GOND, Hindi
GOND-NAGWANSI, Hindi
GOND-PAHARIA GOND
GOND-RAJ GOND
GOND-SARGUJHIA GOND, Hindi
GOND-SINGHROLIA GOND
KAMAR
KAWAR/KANWAR, Hindi
KAWAR-CHERWA, Hindi
KAWAR-RATHIA, Hindi
KAWAR-TANWAR
KHAIRA/KHAIRAHKAH/KHAIRWAR , Hindi, Oriya
KHARWAR (Gen.), Hindi
KORWA, Hindi
MAJHWAR
PANDO, Hindi
SAUNTA, Hindi
Maharashtra
KAWAR/KANWAR, Marathi, Hindi

Chiru; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,03,059(61)

Manipur
CHIRU, Meitei

Chote; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,01,035(61) [also as Chowte]

Manipur
CHOTE, Meitei



Deori; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 0,09,103(61), 0,14,937(71), 0,03,083(81),
0,17,901(91) [also as Chutia]

Arunachal Pradesh

DEORI, Assamese

Assam

DEORI, Assamese

Dhangi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,80,533 ?(71) [Recorded as Dangi in the 1971
Census]

Gujarat

DHANKA, Gujarati

Dhodia; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,75,657 ? (71), 0,15,770(91) [shown as a
regional variety of Bhili in the 1991 Census]

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

DHODIA, Gujarati

Daman & Diu

DHODIA, Gujarati

Gujarat

DHODIA, Gujarati

Dhundhari; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 1,55,040 ?(71), 9,61,006(91) [shown as a
regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Rajasthan

MEENA/MINA-CHAUKIDAR

MEENA/MINA-ZAMINDARI

Didayi; Austro-Asiatic

Andhra Pradesh

DIDAYI, Oriya, Telugu

Orissa

DIDAYI, Oriya, Telugu



Dimasa; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 0,40,149(71), 0,02,552(81), 0,88,543(91)
Assam

BURMAN KACHARI, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali

DIMASA KACHARI, Assamese

HAJAI KACHARI, Assamese

Droskhat(Dokpa); Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,01,116(61)
Jammu & Kashmir

DOKHPA/DROKPA, Ladakhi

Duhlian-Twang; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group)

0,00,003(61) [as Tlangtlang]

Mizoram

HMAR

MIZO-LUSHAI, Hindi

MIZO-TLAU, Hindi

Gadaba; Dravidian (Central Dravidian Group) 0,20,420(71), 0,28,027(81),
0,28,158(91)

Andhra Pradesh

GADABA, Telugu

Gadiali; Indo-Aryan (Pahari Group) 0,01,098(61)

Himachal Pradesh

GADDI-BRAHMAN, Himachali

GADDI-RAJPUT, Himachali

RATHI, Hindi

Gallong; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,883(61), 0,45,616(91) [shown as a
regional variety of Adi in the 1991 Census]

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-GALLONG, Nefamese, Hindi, Nepali



Gameti; Indo-Aryan (Central Group)

Gujarat

DAMOR (SC), Gujarati

Gamit; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 1,36,209 ?(71), 0,12,500(91) [shown as a regional variety of Bhili in the 1991 Census]

Gujarat

GAMIT, Gujarati

Gangte; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,04,877(61), 0,06,033(71), 0,07,545(81), 0,13,695(91)

Manipur

GANGTE, Meitei

Garasia; Indo-Aryan (Bhil Group) 0,27,156 ?(71)

Rajasthan

GARASIA/GIRASIA, Hindi

Garo; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 4,11,731(71), 4,17,888(81), 6,75,642(91), Assam

GARO, Assamese

Meghalaya

GARO

Nagaland

GARO, Nagamese

Tripura

GARO, Kakbarak, Bengali

West Bengal

GARO, Bengali

Gondi; Dravidian (Central Group) 16,88,284(71), 19,13,262(81), 21,24,852(91) [including Dorli, Ganda/Gondo, Kalar, Kawari, Maria & Muria]

Maharashtra



GOND-RAJ GOND, Marathi, Hindi

Madhya Pradesh

GOND-OJHA, Hindi

GOND-RAJA MURIA, Halbi

Andhra Pradesh

GOND, Telugu

PARDHAN, Telugu, Marathi

Maharashtra

GOND-DORLA

GOND-JHARE GOND

GOND-MURIA, Halbi

GOND-TATHIA, Hindi

PARDHAN, Hindi

PARDHAN, Hindi, Marathi

PARDHI, Halbi

THOTI, Marathi

Orissa

GOND, Oriya, Hindi

Gujarati; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 2,58,65,012(71), 3,30,63,267(81),
4,06,73,814(91) [including Gujrao/Gujaru & Saurashtra/Saurashtri]

Daman & Diu

BHARWAD (Gen.)

DUBLA

SIDDI, Hindi, Urdu

Gujarat

BAVCHA

BHARWAD

BHARWAD (Gen.)

CHARAN .

CHAUDHURI/CHAUDHRI

DUBLA



KOLI-CHUNVALIA

KOLI-TALAPADA

KUNBI [This community is not a Scheduled Tribe in any other state.]

PADHAR

PATELIA, Hindi

POMLA

RABARI

RATHWA

SIDDI, Hindi

Madhya Pradesh

KIR, Hindi

PATELIA, Hindi

Maharashtra

DHANKA, Marathi, Hindi

DHODIA, Marathi, Hindi

DUBLA, Marathi

PARDHI, Marathi

Rajasthan

PATELIA, Hindi

Gujjari; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 03,30,485 as Gojri/Gujjari & 0,08,566 as Gujjari ?(71)

Haryana

GUJJAR (Gen.), Hindi, Haryanvi, Bagri

GUJJAR (Gen.), Hindi

GUJJAR, Hindi

Jammu & Kashmir

BAKARWAL, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Urdu

Uttar Pradesh

GUJJARI-MUSLIM (Gen.), Hindi



Gutob; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Group)

Orissa

GADABA, Oriya, Halbi, Telugu

Hajong/Haijong; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 0,08,858(61), 0,48,667(91)

Meghalaya

HAJONG, Assamese, Bengali

Halam; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,19,364(81)

Assam

HALAM, Bengali, Hindi

Tripura

HALAM-KAIPENG, Kakbarak, Bengali

Tripura

HALAM-MOLSON, Kakbarak, Bengali

Halbi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 3,46,259(71), 5,34,825(81), 5,34,313(91) [as Halabi]

Madhya Pradesh

HALBA, Bhatri, Chhattisgarhi, Oriya, Hindi

HALBA-NAGBANSI, Bhatri, Hindi

Orissa

HALBA, Oriya

Harauti; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 3,34,377 ? (71), 12,35,252(91) [shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Rajasthan

SAHARIA

Hindi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 20,85,14,005(71), 26,45,14,117(81), 33,72,72,114(91) [including Awadhi, Bagheli/Baghelkhandi, Bagri Rajasthani, Banjari, Bhamauri/Gaddi, Bhojpuri, Braj Bhasha, Bundeli/Bundelkhandi, Chambeali, Chhattisgarhi, Chaurahi, Dhundhari, Garhwali, Harauti, Haryanvi,



Hindi, Jaunsari, Kangri, Kairari, Khortha/Khotta, Kulvi, Kumauni, Kurmali Thar, Labani, Lamani/lambadi, Laria, Lodhi, Magadhi/Magahi, Maithili, Malvi, Mandeali, Marwari, Mewari, Mewati, Nagpuriya, Nimadi, Pahari, Panchpargania, Pangwali, Pawri/Powari, Rajasthani, Sadan/Sadri, Sanori, Sirmauri, Sondwari, Sugali, Surgujia, Surjapuri, etc.as shown by the census-1991]

Bihar

BATHUDI, Bengali, Kudmali

Chandigarh

GUJJAR (Gen.), Punjabi

Madhya Pradesh

BAIGA

BANJARA (Gen.), Bundelkhandi

BANJARA-CHHAKDA MUSLIM (Gen.), Urdu

BHARIA

GUJJAR (Gen.)

DHANKA (Gen.)

GOND-KHATOLA GOND

GOND-KOL BHUTA

KOL

KOTWAL/KOTWALIA (SC)

MAWASI

PANIKA/PANKA

PARDHI (SC)

SAHARIA

SAUR

Maharashtra

BINJHWAR, Marathi

KOL, Marathi

Punjab

BANJARA (SC)

Rajasthan

DHANKA, Mewari

Tripura



KOL (SC), Bengali
Uttar Pradesh
BHOKSA
CHERO (Gen.)
KHAIRA/KHAIRAHAA//KHAIRWAR (SC) KHWARWAR (SC)
KOL (SC)
KORWA (SC)
THAKUR (Gen.) Urdu

Hmar; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,38,207(71), 0,36,365(81),
0,65,204(91)

Assam
HMAR, Assamese
Manipur
HMAR

Ho; Austro-Asiatic (Kherwarian Group) 7,51,389(71), 7,83,301 (81),
9,49,216(91)

Bihar
HO, Hindi
Orissa
HO, Hindi, Oriya
West Bengal
HO, Bengali

Hrusso; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,081(61)

Arunachal Pradesh
AKA Miji, Assamese, Hindi

Hualngo; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,004(61) [As Hungyo]
Mizoram
MIZO-HUALNGO, Duhlian-Twang



Irula; Dravidian (Southern Group) 0,05,300 ?(71)

Tamil Nadu

IRULAR/IRULIGA, Tamil

Jabalpuri; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,00,001 ?(61) Madhya Pradesh

BHUMIA, Hindi

Jangali; Tibeto-Burman (Himalayan Group) 0,00,013(61) [Now as Raji, speakers are a little above 0,01,000]

Uttar Pradesh

RAJI, Kumaoni

Jarawa; Andamanese

Andaman & Nicobar

JARAWA

Jaunsari; Indo-Aryan (Pahari Group) 0,56,556 ?(71)

Uttar Pradesh

JAUNSARI, Hindi

Juang; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Group) 0,12,172(71), 0,19,038(81), 0,16,858(91)

Orissa

JUANG, Oriya

Kabui; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,50,814(71), 0,52,113(81), 0,68,925(91)
[including Rongmei]

Assam

NAGA-KABUI, Assamese

Manipur

NAGA-KABUI, Meitei

Nagaland

NAGA-KABUI, Nagamese



Kacha; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,17,487(81)

Manipur

NAGA-KACHA, Naga

Kachari; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 0,34,609? (71), 0,11,588(91) [shown as a regional variety of Bodo in the 1991 Census]

Nagaland

KACHARI, Nagamese

Kachchhi; Indo-Aryan (Western Group) 4,70,991 ?(71), 5,66,199(91) [shown as a regional variety of Sindhi in the 1991 Census]

Gujarat

PARADHI/NAHAR PARADHI, Gujarati

Kadar; Dravidian (Southern Group)

Kerala

KADAR, Malayalam, Tamil

Kagati; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,00,044(61)

Sikkim

KAGATI, Nepali

Kakbarak; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 5,02,067(81), 6,94,940(91) [including Kok Barak and Reang & shown as a regional variety of Tripuri in the 1991 Census]

Tripura

HALAM-KALOI, Bengali

HALAM-RUPINI, Bengali

JAMATIA, Bengali

NOATIA, Bengali

THAKUR (Gen.), Bengali

TRIPURI, Bengali

UCHAI, Bengali

Kannada; Dravidian (Southern Group) 2,17,10,649(71), 2,56,97,146(81),
3,27,53,676(91) [including Badaga and Kuruba/Kurumba]

Karnataka

GOND/GONDARU, Konkani

JENU KURUMBA

KADU KURUMBA

KANIYAN/KANIYAR

NAYAKA

VALMIKI/BYADA

ADIYAN Malayalam

Kerala

KATTUNAYAKKAN, Malayalam

KURUMBA, Malayalam

MULLU KURUMBAN, Malayalam

URALI KURUMAN, Malayalam

Tamil Nadu

ALU KURUMBA, Tamil

KATTUNAYAKKAN, Malayalam, Tamil

KURICHCHAN/KURICHIAN, Tamil

KURUMAN, Tamil

KURUMBA, Tamil

Karbi; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 1,99,121(71), 12,600(81), 3,66,229(91)
[also as Mikir]

Arunachal Pradesh

KARBI/MIKIR, Assemese, Hindi

Assam

KARBI/MIKIR, Assemese

Meghalaya

KARBI/MIKIR

Nagaland

KARBI/MIKIR, Nagamese





Karko; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-KARKO, Assamese, Hindi

Kashmiri; Indo-Aryan (Dardic Group) 24,95,487(71), 31,76,975(81),
56,693(91) [including Kishtwari and Siraji]

Jammu & Kashmir

GADDI(Gen.), Dogri

GUJJARI-MUSLIM (Gen.), Hindi

Khadi Boli; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 59,89,128(61)

Delhi

GUJJAR (Gen.), Hindi

Khampa; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,00,023(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

KHAMBA, Nefamese

Khampa; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,00,001 ?(61) Himachal Pradesh

KHAMPA, Hindi

Khampti; Siamese-Chinese (Khampti Group)

Assam

KHAMPTI(Gen.), Assamese

Khampti-Shan; Siamese-Chinese (Khampti Group) 0,00,296(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

KHAMPTI

Kharia; Austro-Asiatic (Southern Munda Group) 1,91,421(71), 2,12,605(81),
2,25,556(91)

Assam

KHARIA (Gen.), Bengali, Assamese



Bihar

KHARIA, Hindi, Sadri

Madhya Pradesh

KHARIA, Hindi, Sadri

Orissa

KHARIA, Oriya

Tripura

KHARIA (SC), Bengali

Khasi; Austro-Asiatic (Palaung-Khmer Group) 4,79,028 (71), 6,28,846 (81),
9,12,283 (91) [including Pnar/Synteng and War]

Assam

JAINTIA, Assamese, Hindi

KHASI-BHOI, Assamese, Nepali, Hindi

KHASI-LYNGAM, Assamese, Garo, Hindi

Meghalaya

JAINTIA, Assamese, Hindi

KHASI, Assamese, Hindi

KHASI-BHOI, Assamese, Hindi

KHASI-KHYNRIAN, Assamese, Hindi

KHASI-LYNGAM, Garo

KHASI-MUSLIM (Gen.), Hindi

KHASI-WAR, Assamese, Hindi

Mizoram

PNAR/SYTENG, Hindi, Bengali, Mizo

Tripura

KHASI, Bengali

Khiamngan; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,14,414(71), 0,17,880(81),
0,23,544(91) [also as Khiemnungan]

Nagaland

NAGA-KHIAMNGAN, Nagamese, Hindi



Khotta; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 5,03,760 ?(71), 10,49,655(91) [also as Khortha & shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Bihar

KARMALI, Hindi

KORA, Hindi

West Bengal

KHARWAR, Bengali

KORA, Bengali

Kinnauri; Indo-Aryan (Pahari Group) 0,45,472(71), 0,52,864(81), 0,61,794(91)

Himachal Pradesh

KINNAURA, Himachali

Kisan; Dravidian (Northern Group) 0,73,884(71), 1,59,327(81), 1,62,088(91)

Orissa

KISAN, Oriya, Laria, Hindi

Koch; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 0,14,256(71), 0,16,694(81), 0,26,179(91)

Meghalaya

KOCH, Assamese, Bengali

Kodagu; Dravidian (Southern Group) 0,92,678(81) [also as Coorgi]

Karnataka

MEDA, Kannada

Koi(Koya); Dravidian (Central Dravidian Group) 2,40,245(81)

Andhra Pradesh

KOYA, Telugu

KOYA-KONDA RAJULU, Telugu

RACHA KOYA, Telugu

Assam

KOYA (Gen.), Assamese, Sadri



Madhya Pradesh

KOYA, Halbi, Telugu

Orissa

KOYA, Oriya

Koireng; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,00,531(61)

Manipur

KOIRENG, Meitei

Kokni; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 1,52,987 ?(71), 1,30,526(91) [Also as Kokna/Kukna & shown as a regional variety of Bhili in the 1991 Census]

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

KATKARI/KATHODI, Marathi

KOKNA, Marathi, Gujarati

Gujarat

KOKNA, Gujarati

Maharashtra

KOKNA, Marathi

Kolami; Dravidian (Central Group) 0,66,868(71), 0,83,690(81), 0,98,281(91)

Andhra Pradesh

KOLAM, Telugu

Maharashtra

KOLAM, Marathi, Hindi

Kom; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,06,969(71), 0,10,062(81), 0,13,548(91)

Manipur

KOM, Meitei, Hmar

Komkar; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group)

Arunachal Pradesh



ADI-KOMKAR, Assamese, Hindi

Konda; Dravidian (Central Group) 0,33,720(71), 0,23,258(81), 0,17,864(91)
Andhra Pradesh

KONDA DORA, Telugu

Konkani; Indo-Aryan (Southern Group) 15,08,432(71), 15,70,108(81),
17,60,607(91) [including Kudubi/Kudumbi and Malwani]

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

KOLI-Dhor/Kolga/Kolcha, Marathi, Gujarati

Maharashtra

GAMIT, Marathi

Konyak; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,72,338(71), 0,76,092(81), 1,37,722(91)
Assam

NAGA-KONYAK, Assamese

Nagaland

NAGA-KONYAK, Nagamese, Hindi

Koraga; Dravidian (Southern Group) 0,00,192(61)
Karnataka

KORAGA, Kannada, Tulu

Kerala

KORAGA, Kannada, Tulu, Malayalam

Korava; Dravidian (Southern Group) 0,05,792(61)
Andhra Pradesh

YERUKULA-KORAVAR (Gen.), Tamil, Telugu

YERUKULA-PACCHABOTLA (Gen.), Telugu

Korku; Austro-Asiatic (Northern Munda Group) 3,07,434(71), 3,47,661(81),
4,66,073(91) [including Muwas]



Madhya Pradesh

KORKU-BAWARIA, Hindi

KORKU, Hindi

Maharashtra

KORKU, Marathi, Hindi

NAHAL, Hindi

Korwa; Austro-Asiatic (Northern Munda Group) 0,15,097(71), 0,48,079(81),
0,27,485(91) [also as Koraku]

Madhya Pradesh

KODAKU, Chhattisgarhi

Kota; Dravidian (Southern Group) 0,00,956(61)

Tamil Nadu

KOTA, Tamil

Kotwalia; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,07,784 ?(71) [as Kotvali]

Gujarat

KOTWAL/KOTWALIA, Gujarati

Maharashtra

KOTWAL/KOTWALIA, Marathi, Gujarati, Bhilodi

Kudmali; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 0,21,328 ?(71) [as Kurmali Thar]

Orissa

DHARUA, Oriya, Hindi, Bengali

West Bengal

BEDIA, Bengali

Kui; Dravidian (Central Group) 3,51,017(71), 5,21,585(81), 6,41,662(91)

Orissa

DAL, Oriya, Hindi



KANDHA GAUDA, Oriya
SITHA-KONDH, Oriya

Kuki; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,32,560(71), 0,49,478(81),
0,58,263(91)

Assam

KUKI, Nagamese, Hindi

Nagaland

KUKI, Hindi, Nagamese, Kachari, Assamese

Tripura

KUKI, Bengali

Kurukh; Dravidian (Northern Group) 12,35,665(71), 13,33,670(81),
14,26,618(91) [also as Oraon]

Assam

ORAON (Gen.), Assamese

Bihar

ORAON, Sadri, Hindi

Madhya Pradesh

ORAON, Sadri, Hindi

Orissa

MIRDHA, Oriya

ORAON, Oriya

Tripura

ORAON, Bengali

West Bengal

ORAON, Sadri, Bengali, Telugu

Kuvi-i;

Andhra Pradesh

KONDH, Telugu

Orissa

KONDH, Oriya
KONDH-DONGARIA, Oriya
KUVI-KONDH (Gen.), Oriya



Kuvi(Jatapu)-ii;
Andhra Pradesh
JATAPU, Telugu, Oriya
Orissa
JATAPU, Telugu, Oriya

[Both these varieties of Kuvi belong to Dravidian (Central Group) and the total number of speakers of both languages is 0,36,450(71), 0,22,850(81), 0,48,180(91); 1991 Census indicates Kuvi & Jatapu as two separate languages]

Ladakhi; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,74,051(81)

Himachal Pradesh

BEDA(Gen.), Pahari
Jammu & Kashmir
BEDA
BODH, Urdu, Hindi
GARA, Urdu
MON, Urdu

Lahauli; Tibeto-Burman (Tibetan Group) 0,16,749(71), 0,18,728(81),
0,22,027(91)

Himachal Pradesh

LAHAULA

Lai-Hawlh; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group)
Mizoram
MIZO-PAWAI

Lakher (Mara); Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,11,867(71), 0,16,091(81),
0,22,947(91)



Mizoram

MIZO-MARA/LAKHER, Duhlian-Twang

Lalung; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 0,10,576 (61), 0,10,650(71), 0,00,802(81),
0,33,746(91)

Assam

LALUNG, Assamese

Meghalaya

LALUNG, Khasi, Assamese

Lambani; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 12,03,338 ?(71), 20,54,537(91) [also as
Lamani/Lambadi & shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Andhra Pradesh

LAVANA/LABANA/LABAN/LAMBADI/LAM- BANI [This community is not a
Scheduled Tribe in any other state.], Telugu

MATHURA BANJARA (Gen.), Telugu, Hindi

Lamgang; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,01,866(61)

Manipur

LAMGANG, Meitei

Laria; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,46,108 ?(71), 0, 64,903(91) [shown as a
regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Maharashtra

GOND-SONJHARI, Marathi, Hindi

Orissa

DHANWAR (SC), Oriya

Lepcha(Rong); Tibeto-Burman (Himalayan Group) 0,33,360(71), 0,27,814(81),
0,39,342(91)

Sikkim

LEPCHA, Nepali

West Bengal
LEPCHA, Nepali

Lisu; Tibeto-Burman
Arunachal Pradesh
LISU, Hindi



Lodha; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Group) 0,44,074 ?(71) [as Lodhi]
Orissa

LODHA, Oriya, Bengali
West Bengal
LODHA, Bengali

Lotha; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,36,949(71), 0, 58,116(81), 0,85,802(91)
Nagaland
NAGA-LOTHA, Sema, Rengma, Nagamese

Lushai; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 2,71,554(71), 3,84,528(81),
5,38,842(91) [also as Mizo]
Tripura

MIZO-LUSHAI, Bengali

Mag/Magh/Mogh; Tibeto-Burman (Burmese Group) 0,17,458(81)
Mizoram

MAG/MAGH (Gen.)
Tripura

MAG/MAGH, Bengali

Mahal; Indo-Aryan (Singhalese Group) 0,05,035 ?(71)
Lakshadweep
MANIKFAN, Malayalam, Hindi
RAVERI, Malayalam, Hindi



THAKRUFAN, Malayalm, Hindi
THAKRU, Malayalm, Hindi

Malayalam; Dravidian (Southern Group) 2,19,38,760(71), 2,57,00,705(81),
3,03,77,176(91) [including Pania and Yerava]

Kerala

ARANADAN

KANIKKAR

KANIYAN/KANIYAR (Gen.)

KOCHU VELAN

KURICHCHAN/KURICHIAN

MALAI ARAYAN-CHRISTIAN (Gen.)

MALAI ARAYAN

MALAYAN-KONGU

MALAYAN-NATTU

PANIYAN

PATHIRIA KURICHIAN

ULLADAN

URALI

Lakshadweep

KOYA

MALMI

MELACHERI

Tamil Nadu

KANIKKAR, Tamil

KANIYAN/KANIYAR, Tamil

MALA KURAVAN, Tamil

MALAI VEDAN, Tamil

PANIYAN, Tamil

Malhar(Kurukh); Dravidian (Northern Group) 0,00,077(61)

West Bengal

MALHAR/JORA SAVARA, Bengali



Malto; Dravidian (Northern Group) 0,00,020(71), 1,00,177(81), 1,08,148(91)
[also as Paharia]

Bihar

SAURIA PAHARIA, Hindi

West Bengal

MAL PAHARIA, Bengali, Hindi

Manchat; Tibeto-Burman (Tibetan Group)

Himachal Pradesh

SWANGLA, Hindi

Mao; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,35,381(71), 0,58,813(81), 0,77,810(91)

Manipur

NAGA-MAO, Meitei

Maram; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group)

0,04,928(61), 0,04,201(71), 0,06,073(81), 0,10,144(91)

Manipur

KOIRAO, Meitei

NAGA-MARAM

Marathi; Indo-Aryan (Southern Group) 4,17,65,190 (71), 4,94,52,922(81),
6,24,81,681(91)

Andhra Pradesh

ANDH, Telugu, Urdu

PARDHI (SC), Urdu, Telugu

Gujarat

BARODIA, Gujarati

KATKARI/KATHODI, Gujarati

KOLI-DHOR/KOLGA/KOLCHA, Gujarati

Karnataka

KOLI-DHOR/KOLGA/KOLCHA, Kannada



MARATHI, Tulu, Kannada
Kerala
MARATHI, Tulu, Malayalam, Kannada,
Maharashtra
ANDH, Telugu, Urdu
BARDA Hindi, Gujarati
CHARAN (Gen.)
DHANWAR (Gen.)
GOND-MANA, Hindi
HALBA, Hindi, Chhattisgarhi
KATKARI/KATHODI
KHARIA
KOLI-DHOR/KOLGA/KOLCHA, Gujarati
KOLI-MAHADEV
KOLI-MALHAR, Hindi, Gujarati
NAIKA
PHANSE PARADHI, Gujarati, Hindi
THAKUR
Madhya Pradesh
GOND-GOWARI/GAWARIA
Rajasthan
KATKARI/KATHODI, Hindi

Maria; Dravidian (Central Group) 0,78,495 ? (71)

Madhya Pradesh
GOND-ABUJ MARIA
GOND-BISON HORN MARIA
Maharashtra
GOND-BADA MARIA
GOND-CHOTA MARIA
GOND-MARIA GOND



Maring; Tibeto-Burman (Naga-Kuki Chin Group)

0,09,710(71), 0,11,663(81) 0,15,268(91)

Manipur

NAGA-MARING, Meitei

Marwari; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 47,14,094 ?(71), 46,73,276(91) [shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Delhi

BANJARA (SC), Hindi

Gujarat

BANJARA (Gen.), Gujarat

BANJARA-CHHAKDA MUSLIM (Gen.), Gujarati

Maharashtra

TAKANKAR PARADHI, Marathi

Rajasthan

GUJJAR (Gen.)

Mavchi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,44,236 ?(71), 0,80,850(91) [also as Mawchi & shown as a regional variety of Bhili in the 1991 Census]

Maharashtra

MAVCHI-BHIL, Ahirani, Marathi

Memba; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,00,66(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

MEMBA

Mewari; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 6,17,974 ?(71), 21,14,622(91) [shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Rajasthan

GAMETIA-BHIL, Hindi

Milang; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,021(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-MILANG, Padam, Shimong, Assamese



Minyong; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,01,228 (61), 0,18,417(91) [shown as a regional variety of Adi in the 1991 Census]

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-MINYONG, Assamese, Hindi, Nepali

Miri; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 1,03,188(61) [From 1971 the Census treats Miri & Mishing as two alternative languages & the total number of speakers is 1,80,684(71), 6,372(81), 3,90,583(91)]

Aruchal Pradesh

HILL MIRI, Assamese, Hindi

Mishing; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,33,410(61) [From 1971 the Census treats Miri & Mishing as two alternative languages & the total number of speakers is 1,80,684(71), 0,06,372(81), 3,90,583(91)]

Arunachal Pradesh

MISHING, Assamese, Hindi

Assam

MISHING, Assamese, Hindi

Mishmi; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,22,354(71), 0,24,182 (81), 0,29,000(91)

Arunachal Pradesh

MISHMI-DIGARU, Assamese, Hindi

MISHMI-IDU, Assamese, Hindi

MISHMI-MIJU, Assamese, Hindi

Mizo; Tibeto-Burman 3,84,528(81) [also as Lushai]

Tripura

MIZO-RALTE, Bengali

Monpa; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,26,369(71), 0,33,320(81), 0,43,226(91)

Arunachal Pradesh

MONPA-BUT, Hindi

MONPA-CHUNGPA, Hindi



MONPA-DIRANG, Assamese, Hindi

MONPA-KALAKTANG, Assamese, Kachari, Hindi

MONPA-LISHPA, Assamese, Hindi

MONPA-TAWANG, Hindi

Monsang; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,01,359 (61)

Manipur

MONSANG, Meitei

Moyon; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,00,647(61)

Manipur

MOYON, Meitei

Muduga; Dravidian (Southern Group)

Kerala

MUDUGAR, Malayalam

Mundari; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Group) 3,09, 293(71), 3,77,492(81),

4,13,894(91) as Munda & 7,71,253(71), 7,42,739 8,61,378(91) as Mundari

Assam

BHUMIJ (Gen.), Assamese

MUNDA (Gen.), Assamese

Bihar

MUNDA, Sadri, Hindi

Orissa

MUNDA, Sadri, Oriya

Tripura

MUNDA, Bengali

West Bengal

MUNDA Sadri, Hindi, Bengali

Na; Tibeto-Burman

Arunachal Pradesh

NA, Hindi, Nefameese, Assamese



Nagpuri/Nagpuria; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 3,35,126 ?(71), 7,77,738(91)
[shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Bihar

CHIK BARAIK, Hindi

Naikadi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,05,351 ?(71)

Gujarat

NAIKDA, Gujarati

Naiki; Dravidian (Central Group) 0,00,008(61)

[as Naiki-Kolami]

Maharashtra

GOND-ARAKH, Marathi

Nepali; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 14,19,835(71), 13,60,636(81),
20,76,645(91) [also as Gorkhali]

Bihar

THARU (Gen.), Bhojpuri, Hindi

Nicobarese; Austro-Asiatic (Khmer-Nicobarese Group) 0,17,971(71),
0,21,542(81), 0,26,261(91)

Andaman & Nicobar

NICOBARESE, Hindi

Nimari; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 7,94,246 ?(71), 14,20,051(91) [shown as a
regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Madhya Pradesh

NAHAL, Hindi

Nishi; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 1,14,678(71), 1,40,986(81), 1,73,791(91)
[as Nissi/Dafla including Apatani, Bangni, Nishang & Tagin]

Arunachal Pradesh

NISHI/DELFA, Nefamese, Hindi



Nocte; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,25,263(71), 0,23,776(81), 0,30,441(91)
Arunachal Pradesh

NOCTE, Assamese, Hindi
Assam

ONGE; Andamanese (Little Andaman Group) 0,00,131(61)
Andaman & Nicobar

ONGE, Hindi

Oriya; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 1,98,63,198(71), 2,30,21,528(81),
2,80,61,313(91) [including Bhatri, Proja, Relli & Sambalpuri]
Andhra Pradesh

GOUDU, Telugu

KOTIA/KOTIYA/KUTIYA, Telugu

KOTIA/KOTIYA/KUTIYA-BENTHO ORIYA, Telugu

KULIYA/MULIGA, Telugu

MALI, Telugu

RONA, Telugu

Assam

PARJA/PORJA/PORAJA/PAROJA(Gen.),

Assamese

Orissa

BAGATHA, Laria, Sadri

BATHUDI, Bengali

BHUINYA

BHUINYA-PAURI

BHUMIA

BINJHIA

KAMAR (Gen.)

KHAIRA/KHAIRAHAA//KHAIRWAR (Gen.)

KOL LOHAR, Kol, Bengali



KORA, Laria
KOTIA/KOTIYA/KUTIYA,
KULI, Laria, Hindi
OMANATYA
PARENKA
PENTIA
RAJUAR/RAJWAR

RONA

SOUNTI

THARUA

West Bengal

KHARIA, Bengali

PARJA//PORJA/PORAJA/PAROJA(Gen.), Hindi, Bengali

Padam; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,610(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-PADAM, Nefamese, Hindi

Pahari; Indo-Aryan (Pahari Group) 12,69,651 ?(71), 21,79,832(91) [shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Punjab

GADDI(Gen.), Punjabi

Pailibo; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,018(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-PAILIBO, Assamese, Hindi

Paite; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,27,157(71), 0,32,607(81), 0,49,237(91)

Manipur

MIZO-PAITE, Meitei

Mizoram

MIZO-PAITE, Duhlian-Twang, Hindi



Panchpargania; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 1,60,085 ?(71), 1,51,599(91) [shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Bihar

BEDIA, Hindi

West Bengal

CHIK BARAIK, Bengali

Pang; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,00,217(61)

Mizoram

MIZO-PANG, Duhlian-Twang

Pangi; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,015(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-PANGI, Assamese, Hindi

Pangwali; Indo-Aryan (Pahari Group) 0,09,800 ?(71), 0,14,780(91) [shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Himachal Pradesh

PANGWAL BRAHMAN, Himachali

PANGWAL RAJPUT, Himachali, Hindi

Parimu; [Unclassified]

Jammu & Kashmir

GUJJAR, Kashmiri, Hindi

Parji; Dravidian (Central Group) 0,73,912(71), 0,35,758 (81), 0,44,001(91) [including Dhurwa]

Andhra Pradesh

PARJA//PORJA/PORAJA/PAROJA, Oriya, Telugu

Madhya Pradesh

GOND-DHURWA, Halbi

Orissa



PARJA//PORJA/PORAJA/PAROJA, Oriya, Telugu

Pasi; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,011(61)
Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-PASI, Assamese, Hindi, Nepali

Pengo; Dravidian (Central Group) 0,01,254(61)
Orissa

PAROJA (PENGO), Oriya

Phom; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,18,017(71), 0,24,487(81), 0,65,350(91)
Nagaland
NAGA-PHOM, Nagamese, Hindi

Pochury; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,02,736(61), 0,03,799(71),
0,07,245(81), 0,11,231(91)
Nagaland
NAGA-POCHURY, Nagamese, Hindi

Rajasthani; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 20,93,553 ?(71), 1,33,28,581(91) [shown
as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Maharashtra

PAL PARDHI (Gen.), Hindi, Marathi

Uttar Pradesh

BANJARA(Gen.), Hindi

Ralte; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,00,170(61)
Mizoram

MIZO-RALTE, Duhlian-Twang

Ramo; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,008(61)
Arunachal Pradesh



ADI-RAMO, Hindi

Rathi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,08,669 ?(71), 0,20,617(91) [shown as a regional variety of Bhili in the 1991 Census]

Madhya Pradesh

BHIL-BARELA, Malvi, Hindi

Rengma; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,08,578(71), 0,15,563(81), 0,37,521(91)

Assam

NAGA-RENGMA, Nagamese

Nagaland

NAGA-RENGMA, Nagamese, Angami, Lotha, Sema, Hindi

Riang; Tibeto-Burman (Bodo Group) 0,65,004(61), 0,94,421(91) [also as Reang & shown as a regional variety of Tripuri in the 1991 Census]

Assam

RIANG, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi

Mizoram

RIANG, Duhlian-Twang

Tripura

RIANG Kakbarak, Bengali

Sadri; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 8,07,184 ?(71), 15,69,066(91) [also as Sadan & shown as a regional variety of Hindi in the 1991 Census]

Bihar

BINJHIA, Hindi

CHERO, Hindi

GOND, Hindi

GORAIT, Hindi

KAWAR/KANWAR (Gen.), Hindi, Oriya

KHARWAR, Hindi

KISAN, Hindi

KORWA, Hindi



LOHARA/LUHARA, Hindi

MAHLI, Hindi

MALHAR/JORA SAVARA (Gen.), Hindi

Madhya Pradesh

NAGESIA, Hindi

Maharashtra

ORAON, Hindi

Orissa

KHARWAR, Oriya

KORWA, Oriya

West Bengal

CHERO, Hindi

KAWAR/KANWAR (Gen.), Hindi

KISAN, Bengali

NAGESIA, Bengali, Hindi

Sajalong; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group)

Arunachal Pradesh

MIJI, Aka, Monpa, Assamese, Hindi

Sambalpuri; Indo-Aryan (Eastern Group) 0,00,18(61), 0,40,519(91) [shown as a regional variety of Oriya in the 1991 Census]

Orissa

BINJHAL, Oriya

Sangtam; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,20,015(71), 0,28,513(81), 0,47,461(91)

Nagaland

NAGA-SANGTAM, Nagamese Hindi

Santali; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Branch) 37,86,899(71), 43,32,511(81), 52,16,325(91) [including Karmali & Mahili]



Assam

SANTAL(Gen.), Assamese, Bengali, Hindi

Bihar

SANTAL, Hindi, Bengali

Orissa

SANTAL, Oriya

Tripura

SANTAL, Bengali

West Bengal

SANTAL, Hindi, Bengali

Saora/Savara; Austro-Asiatic (Southern Munda Group)

2,22,018(71), 2,09,092(81), 2,73,168(91)

Andhra Pradesh

SAORA/SAVARA, Oriya, Telugu

Madhya Pradesh

SAORA/SAVARA, Chhattisgarhi

Orissa

SAORA LANJIA, Oriya

SAORA(JORA)/MALHAR, Oriya

SAORA/SAVARA, Oriya

Sarhodi; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,01,354(61) [as Sarodi]

Gujarat

WAGHRI/VAGHRI, Gujarati

Sema; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,65,227(71), 0,95,630(81), 1,66,157(91)

Assam

NAGA-SEMA, Assamese, Hindi

Nagaland

NAGA-SEMA, Nagamese, Ao, Angami, Rengma, Hindi, Lotha



Sentinelese; Andamanese

Andaman & Nicobar

SENTINELESE

Shekhawati; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,22,160(61)

Delhi

CHARAN (Gen.), Marwari, Hindi

Rajasthan

CHARAN (Gen.)

Sherdukpen; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,01,144(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

SHERDUKPEN, Hindi, Assamese

Sherpa; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,07,785(71), 0,14,195(81), 0,16,105(91)

West Bengal

SHERPA, Nepali, Hindi, Bengali

Shimong; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,001(61)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-SHIMONG, Assamese, Hindi

Shina; Indo-Aryan (Dardic Group) 0,15,585(81)

Jammu & Kashmir

BROQ-PA, Ladakhi, Urdu

Shompen; Austro-Asiatic (Khmer-Nicobarese Group) 0,00,070(61)

Andaman & Nicobar

SHOMPEN

Singpho; Tibeto-Burman (Kachin Group) 0,00,819(61)

Arunachal Pradesh



SINGPHO, Nefamese
SINGPHO, Assamese

Soliga; Dravidian (Southern Group)
Karnataka
SOLIGA/SOLIGAR, Kannada
Tamil Nadu
SOLIGA- URALI SHOLAGAR, Tamil, Kannada
Tamil Nadu
SOLIGA/SOLIGAR, Tamil, Kannada

Sulung; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,01,516(61)
Arunachal Pradesh
SULUNG, Bangni, Nishi

Tagin; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group) 0,00,228(61), 0,31,845(91) [shown as a regional variety of Nishi in the 1991 Census]
Arunachal Pradesh

TAGIN, Hindi, Assamese, Nepali, Gallong, Miri

Tai; Sino-Tibetan (Chinese-Thai Group) 0,01,389(61)
[as Thai or Siamese]
Assam
KHAMIYANG/KHAMYANG/NARA (Gen.), Assamese

Tamil; Dravidian (Southern Group) 3,76,90,106(71), 4,47,30,389(81), 5,30,06,368(91) [including Kaikadi & Yerukala/Yerukula]
Karnataka

IRULAR/IRULIGA, Kannada
Kerala
ERAVALLAN, Malayalam
HILL PULAYA-KARAVAZHI, PULAYA Malayalam
HILL PULAYA-KURUMBA, PULAYA Malayalam



IRULAR/IRULIGA, Malayalam
MAHA MALASAR, Malayalam
MALA PANDARAN, Malayalam
MALASAR, Malayalam
MANNAN, Malayalam
MUDUVAN/MUTUVAN, Malayalam
PALIYAN, Malayalam

Tamil Nadu

ERAVALLAN
KADAR, Malayalam
MAHA MALASAR
MALASAR
MALAYALI, Malayalam
MANNAN, Malayalam
MUDUVAN/MUTUVAN
PALIYAN

Tangam; Tibeto-Burman (NEFA Group)

Arunachal Pradesh

ADI-TANGAM, Assamese, Hindi

Tangkhul; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,58,163(71), 0,79,887(81),
1,01,841(91)

Manipur

NAGA-TANGKHUL, Meitei

Tangsa; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,13,333(71), 0,12,027(81), 0,28,121(91)

Arunachal Pradesh

TANGSA-HAVI, Assamese, Hindi

TANGSA-JUGLI, Assamese, Hindi

TANGSA-KIMSING, Assamese, Hindi, Nepali

TANGSA-LANGCHANG, Assamese, Hindi, Nepali

TANGSA-LUNGPHI, Assamese, Hindi, Nepali
TANGSA-LUNGRI, Assamese, Hindi, Nepali
TANGSA-MORANG, Assamese, Hindi
TANGSA-MOSANG, Assamese, Hindi, Nepali
TANGSA-MUKLOM, Assamese, Hindi
TANGSA-RONRANG, Assamese, Hindi
TANGSA-SANGWAL, Assamese, Hindi
TANGSA-SANKEY, Assamese, Hindi
TANGSA-TIKHAK, Assamese, Hindi
TANGSA-TONGLIM, Assamese, Hindi
TANGSA-YONGKUK, Assamese, Nepali, Hindi



Telugu; Dravidian (Central Group) 4,47,56,923(71), 5,06,24,611(81),
6,60,17,615(91) [including Vadari]

Andhra Pradesh

BAGATHA, Oriya
CHENCHU
KAMMARA(OZULU)
KONDA KAMMARA
KONDA KAPU
KONDA REDDI
KOYA DORA
MANNE DORA/MANNI DORA
MUKHA DORA
NAYAK
REDDY DORA
SAVARA/SAVARA KAPU
THOTI (SC)
VALMIKI, Oriya
YANADI-CHALLA
YANADI
Maharashtra



GOND-MANNEWAR, Marathi, Hindi

GOND-NAIKPOD, Marathi

RACHA KOYA, Marathi, Hindi

Madhya Pradesh

GOND-SABARIA GOND, Chhattisgarhi, Hindi

Orissa

KONDA DORA, Oriya

MATYA, Oriya

Pondicherry

YERUKULA (Gen.)

THOTI (SC), Tamil

Tamil Nadu

KONDA REDDI, Tamil

THOTI (SC), Tamil

YANADI (Gen.), Tamil

Thado; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,51,054(71), 0,57,536(81),
1,07,992(91)

Assam

THADO, Assamese

Manipur

THADO, Meitei

Mizoram

THADO, Duhlian-Twang

Thar; Austro-Asiatic (Munda Group) 0,08,792 ?(71)

Orissa

MAHLI, Bengali, Oriya, Hindi

Tharu; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 0,07,514 ?(71)

Uttar Pradesh

THARU, Hindi



Tibetan; Tibeto-Burman (Bhotia Group) 0,49,221(71), 0,63,431(81),
0,69,416(91)

Arunachal Pradesh

TIBETAN (Gen.), Hindi, Tangsa

Delhi

TIBETAN (Gen.), Hindi

Sikkim

TIBETAN, Nepali, Hindi

Toda; Dravidian (Southern Dravidian Group) 0,00,765(61)

Tamil Nadu

TODA CHRISTIAN, Tamil

TODA, Tamil

Toto; Tibeto-Burman (Himalayan Group) 0,00,383(61)

West Bengal

TOTO, Bengali, Nepali

Tulu; Dravidian (Southern Group) 11,58,419(71), 14,17,224 (81), 15,52,259(91)

Karnataka

GOWDALU, Kannada

HASALA/HASALARU, Kannada

KUDIYA, Kodagu, Kannada

MALAIKUDI/MALERU, Kannada

Kerala

KUDIYA, Malayalam, Kannada

MALAIKUDI/MALERU, Kannada, Malayalam

Urdu; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 2,86,20,895(71), 3,49,41,435(81),
4,34,06,932(91)

Andhra Pradesh

SIDDI (Gen.), Telugu

Bihar

GADDI-MUSLIM(Gen.), Hindi, Sadri



Chandigarh

GUJJARI-MUSLIM (Gen.), Hindi, Punjabi

Delhi

GADDI-MUSLIM(Gen.), Hindi

Karnataka

SIDDI (Gen.), Konkani, Kannada

Madhya Pradesh

GOND-MUSLIM (Gen.), Hindi

Punjab

GUJJARI-MUSLIM (Gen.), Punjabi

Rajasthan

GADDI-MUSLIM(Gen.), Hindi

Uttar Pradesh

GADDI-MUSLIM(Gen.), Hindi

Vaiphei; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,12,209(71), 0,15,618(81),
0,26,185(91)

Manipur

VAIPHEI, Meitei

Varli; Indo-Aryan (Southern Group) 1,13,291 ?(71), 0,91,763(91) [shown as a
regional variety of Bhili in the 1991 Census]

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

VARLI, Konkani, Gujarati

Gujarat

VARLI, Gujarati

Maharashtra

VARLI, Marathi, Gujarati

Wagri; Indo-Aryan (Central Group) 7,56,786(61)

Karnataka

HAKKIPIKKI, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam

Rajasthan



BANJARA (Gen.), Mewari, Hindi

DAMOR, Mewari, Gujarati

KATARIA-BHIL, Mewari, Hindi

MAMA-BHIL, Mewari, Hindi

MINA-BHIL, Mewari, Gujarati, Hindi

Wancho; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,28,649(71), 0,32,442(81),
0,39,600(91)

Arunachal Pradesh

WANCHO, Assamese, Hindi

Yerava; Dravidian (Southern Group) 0,10,867 ?(71), 0,17,295(91) [shown as a regional variety of Malayalam in the 1991 Census]

Karnataka

YERAVA, Kannada

Yerukula; Dravidian (Southern Group) 0,67,552 ?(71), 0,63,133(91) [shown as a regional variety of Tamil in the 1991 Census]

Andhra Pradesh

YERUKULA-KAPPARALATIPPA Telugu

YERUKULA-KATHEROLLU, Telugu

YERUKULA-KORCHA, Telugu

YERUKULA-KUNCHETI, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada

YERUKULA, Telugu

Maharashtra

YERUKULA (Gen.), Marathi, Telugu

Tamil Nadu

YERUKULA (Gen.), Telugu, Tamil

Yimchungre; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,19,609(71), 0,26,672(81),
0,47,227(91)

Nagaland

NAGA-YIMCHUNGER, Nagamese, Hindi

Zakhring(Meyer); Tibeto-Burman



Arunachal Pradesh

ZAKHRING/MEYER, Hindi, Nefamese

Zeliang; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,09,460(61), 0,12,891(71),
0,13,970(81), 0,35,079(91)

Nagaland

NAGA-ZELIANG, Nagamese, Hindi

Zemi; Tibeto-Burman (Naga Group) 0,06,472(71), 0,10,619(81), 0,22,634(91)
[as Zemi Naga]

Assam

NAGA-JEME/ZEME, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali

Zou; Tibeto-Burman (Kuki Chin Group) 0,9749(71), 0,12,515(81), 0,15,966(91)

Manipur

ZOU, Meitei

A Nomad called Thief by G. N. Devy

1

The social category generally known as the Denotified and Nomadic tribes of India covers a population of approximately six crores. Some of them are included in the list of Scheduled Castes, some others in the Schedule of Tribes, and quite a few in Other Backward Classes. But there are many of these tribes which find place in none of the above. What is common to all these Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs) is the fate of being branded as 'born' criminals.



The story of the DNTs goes back to the early years of colonial rule. In those times, whoever opposed the British colonial expansion was perceived as a potential criminal. Particularly, if any attempt was made to oppose the colonial government with the use of arms, the charge of criminality was a certainty. Many of the wandering minstrels, fakirs, petty traders, rustic transporters and disbanded groups of soldiers were included by the British in their list of criminal groups. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the tribes in the North West frontier were declared 'criminal tribes'. This category became increasingly open ended, and by 1871 the British had prepared an official list of Criminal Tribes. An act to regulate criminal tribes was passed in that year. For instance, the Bhils who had fought the British rule in Khandesh or on the banks of Narmada and were convicted under section 110 of the Indian Penal Code were to be recognised as criminal tribals. The Criminal Tribes Act made provisions for establishing reformatory settlements where the criminal adivasis could be kept in confinement and subjected to low paid work. They were required to report to the guard rooms several times every day, so that they did not escape the oppressive settlements.

By 1921, the CT Act was extended to cover numerous other tribes in the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad and Mysore. Thus, about the time Indian politics saw the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi as the leader of the freedom struggle, Indian society mutely witnessed the emergence of a new class of people who were branded as born criminals.

Soon after Independence, the communities notified as criminal adivasis were denotified by the Government. This notification was followed by the substitution of a series of Acts, generally entitled 'Habitual Offenders Act'. The denotification and the passing of the HOAs should have ended the misery of the communities penalised under the CT Act. This however did not transpire as the HOAs preserved most of the provisions of the former CT Act, except the premise implicit in it that an entire community can be 'born' criminal. The police forces as well as the people in general



were taught to look upon the 'criminal tribes' as born criminals during the colonial times. That attitude continues to persist even today. One does not know if the police training academies in India still teach the trainees that certain communities are habitually criminal; but surely the CT Act is a part of the syllabus leading to the discussion of crime-watch. The result is that every time there is a petty theft in a locality, the DNTs in the neighbourhood become the first suspects. The ratio between the arrests and the convictions of the DNTs needs to be analysed to see the extent of the harassment caused by the police to this most vulnerable and disadvantaged section of our society. The land possessed by the 'criminal' tribes was already alienated during the colonial rule. After independence, various state governments have done little to restore their land to them. Schemes for economic uplift do not seem to have benefited them. The illiteracy rate amongst the DNTs is higher than among the Scheduled castes or the Scheduled tribes, malnutrition more frequent and provisions for education and health care almost negligible, since most of the DNTs have remained nomadic in habit. Above all, there is no end to the atrocities that the DNTs have to face.

Being illiterate and ignorant of the law of the land, the DNTs know very little about police procedures, and so they often get into difficult situations. The onus of proving innocence rests with them. I have known many among them who are scared to wear new clothes for the fear of being arrested and therefore soil them before using them. Mob-lynched, hounded from village to village, starved of all civic amenities, deprived of the means of livelihood and gripped by the fear of police persecution, the DNTs of India are on the run. Freedom has still not reached them.

II

To begin with, Budhan is just a name among thousands of names used in rural India. A child born on Wednesday, the day of Budha, Budhan. There was one such in the Kheria Sabar community of West Bengal's Purulia district. He died in police custody in February 1998. That is when things changed. Budhan left behind him his widow Shamli and three children; but his death also created a movement for protection of the human rights of the Denotified Tribals of India. The credit for steering this movement goes to Mahasweta Devi. She has been working untiringly for the last two decades among the adivasis of Bengal, Bihar and other states, has established welfare centres and societies among them, written about them, fought for their rights, filed cases,

advocated causes in their interest. Perhaps no one else has displayed such deep empathy for the adivasis as she has since the days of Verrier Elwin.

When Budhan Sabar was killed, I happened to be at Midnapore attending a national seminar on Tribal Literature. Several tribal writers and activists travelled with me from Bombay to Midnapore. All of us wanted to meet and hear Mahasweta Devi who was the main speaker of the seminar. One of these writer activists was Laxman Gaikwad, whose phenomenal rise from anonymity to the status of a celebrity has been recorded in his moving autobiography *Uchalya* (for which he won the Sahitya Akademi Award). Our first meeting was brief; but we decided to meet again in Baroda on 14th March, where Mahasweta Devi was to deliver the second Verrier Elwin lecture for the Bhasha Research and Publication Centre. Laxman Gaikwad too agreed to join us for the event. Many other writers and activists came to Baroda to attend the Elwin Lecture and to participate in a field trip I had organised preceding the lecture.

Mahasweta Devi's lecture was on 'Denotified Tribals Today'. It was well-attended and highly applauded. After returning home, we talked through most part of the night about our respective involvement with adivasis. The next day we visited the new training institute that Bhasha Centre is establishing at Tejghat. Again we continued our discussion throughout the night till the morning of 16th March. It was on that day that Mahasweta Devi and Laxman Gaikwad held a press conference in my office to announce the birth of DNT-RAG: The Denotified and Nomadic Tribals Rights Action Group. We prepared a statement which was issued to newspapers and sent to a large number of activists throughout the country. It defended the basic human rights of the DNTs.

Two weeks later I was invited to deliver the key-note address at a seminar on the works of Mahasweta Devi by the university at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh. Mahasweta Devi herself was present. By then the Budhan Sabar case had been covered extensively by the Bengali press. There was rarely a day on which Mahasweta Devi did not speak with the utmost anxiety about the outcome of the court case that she had filed in favour of Shamli, Budhan's widow. We held a well-attended press conference at Hyderabad, and decided to travel to Bombay to speak to the press there. It was here that we planned the future course of the new movement.

Since it was necessary to communicate with a large number of activists, volunteers and community-workers, and to keep them informed of all developments, we decided to produce a four-page newsletter. I thought Budhan would be the appropriate title. When Mahasweta Devi saw the first printed copy, there were tears in her eyes - of anger,





of sadness, of gratitude. I could never keep to the four-page formula. There was so much to write about, to share with fellow workers, to report, that Budhan soon started looking like a regular journal. Four issues in a sequence every month was a mammoth task; very soon the two editors - Gita Chauhan and I - decided that we could at best publish only six issues a year. But that is another story.

Something else happened in between. On 12th May, Mahasweta Devi and I travelled to Ahmedabad in search of the Chhara community, without much luck. We could barely get to the locality and look at the former settlement which used to keep the Criminal Tribes in soft confinement. The police supervised our movement. However, some time later I managed to get there again unobserved, meet some young people and establish at least a nominal communication with them. By the end of the month, video activist Nimi Chauhan managed to film a video on the Chharas, which I showed to Mahasweta Devi and other friends in Delhi the next day.

In June we had the first public meeting in Chharanagar. The inhabitants asked us to start a public library. In July the library was inaugurated by the Baroda based painter Bhupen Khakhar. The library was named after Mansingh Chhara, a painter himself. In August we held a literary meeting in the very premises where the Chharas were kept in confinement prior to the denotification. Mahasweta Devi presided over the meeting, and Khakhar, Kanji Patel and Bharat Naik read out from their Gujarati works. On that occasion the young men and women surprised us by performing an extremely moving play - in the genre of a street play – on the theme of police atrocities on denotified communities. Therefore, when Chharanagar was chosen as the venue for the first national convention of the DNTs, it was decided that these talented young persons should be invited to perform before the national gathering. In July, Justice Ruma Pal of the Calcutta High Court gave the historic judgement in the Budhan Sabar case and we carried the entire text of the judgement in the Budhan issue for that month.

When the national convention was held at Chharanagar on 31st August, the range of speakers was impressive: Justice D.K. Basu, Romila Thapar, Mahasweta Devi, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, Pradeep Kumar Roy, Laxman Gaikwad, Ratan Kodekar and Surekha Devi. After the speeches came the play. There was hardly anybody in the audience who did not feel profoundly moved to see the Chhara youths enacting the entire Budhan Sabar case. With what passion, with what ease do they act, these Chhara boys and girls! Some of them have their fathers, brothers, relatives in police custody and jails. There was very little in the play which has not been a part of their daily lives.

The word went round. After a few days, I had a surprising letter in my mail. It was from Mallika Sarabhai - the celebrated artist-activist. She expressed her desire to perform for the DNT-RAG. I was not very certain if it was just a manner of writing, whether she really meant it. So I stayed quiet for a few weeks. But, when there was an occasion to go to Ahmedabad, and particularly since Mahasweta Devi was to be with me and Surekha, I called Mallika. Her mother Mrinaliniben asked us for lunch at which we spoke to them about the DNTs and their problems. Two weeks later, I read an extremely well-written article on this meeting in *The Times of India*. It was by Mallika in her column 'View from the Bridge'.



The result of this meeting was that the Chharas were introduced to the Sarabhais and their Darpana Academy. On 17th November, Budhan was performed in the Darpana theatre. Mallika Sarabhai had invited judges, police officers and the theatre lovers of Ahmedabad to the performance. It was followed by a soul-searching discussion about the plight of the DNTs. The Chharas, for the first time since colonial in crimination, were treated humanely and given thoughtful consideration.

I then wanted to see how the play would be received by a different audience. So I invited it to Tejgadh, where it was performed on 28th November in an open ground before the villagers - which included a group of the Chamtha denotified community, children, adivasi women and a group of visiting students from the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. And it worked again - very differently. The response was participatory; there was understanding rather than anger in the minds of the people who came to see the play on that cold evening. The next day as I was walking in the village, I heard some children miming the actors, reproducing lines from the dialogues. These adivasi children who live several thousand miles away from Budhan Sabar's village will never know how this name has travelled to Tejgadh in western India. They did not know that some months ago Mahasweta Devi and Laxman Gaikwad had gone to Tejgadh thinking of starting a new movement. But they recognised the shades of experience that are a part of their daily life which the Chharas had brought to them as a dramatic tale. Budhan had become a myth, a symbol of India's vast community of the vulnerable and victimised. A man, a name, a symbol: Budhan. So do myths spring up and grow and carry within them such pain!

III

Until April 1998 I had only heard about the Chharas or read about them in local Gujarati newspapers. Moreover, the little I had heard or read was no invitation to meet



them, for it referred to them in very unflattering colours, ascribing to them criminal and anti-social tendencies. Therefore, when I decided to acquaint myself with the Chhara community of Gujarat after DNT Rights Action Group was launched in March 1998, I was not surprised to find that the way to Chharanagar was laden with suspicion and contempt. Initially, I had asked a young painter friend to visit Chharanagar in Ahmedabad and obtain some basic details about the community. Chakradhar, the painter, reported that none of his friends in Ahmedabad were willing to take him to Chharanagar. Therefore, I decided to seek help from a former student of mine, who is now a Sessions Judge in Ahmedabad. She said that she could not go to Chharanagar herself or accompany me there since she has to judge many cases with the Chharas as the accused. However, she offered to call the Commissioner of Police, who in turn offered to send a Police Inspector with me to Chharanagar.

Ahmedabad is normally hotter, dustier and more choked with smoke than Baroda. It was much more so on that day in April '1998 when Mahasweta Devi and I were taken to Chharanagar in a police jeep. There we spent half an hour at the police station listening to the official version of the criminality of the Chharas. When we requested for a meeting with some members of the community, a few elders were called. They all looked and talked like police-informers. With them we went on a conducted tour through a narrow lane full of puddles and an overwhelming stench of country brew. During this tour we met a remarkable woman called Mrs. Indira Jackson, a widow, maid servant or a housewife, perhaps. Pitch dark in complexion and with eyes that seemed to burn the beholder, she spoke in a thundering voice about her days at the settlement in Hubli, Karnataka. She was named Jackson because the officer in charge of the settlement was a certain Jackson, and Indira because Jawaharlal Nehru who brought about the denotification of the settlement had a sweet little daughter called Indira.

She reminded me of the Woder women I had seen as a child, working in stone quarries in south Maharashtra, large hearted and sharp tempered. This Indira Jackson of Chharanagar was in the business of brewing liquor. While Mahasweta Devi in her Bengali Hindi, was conversing with Indira Jackson in her Kannada-Gujarati-Hindi, quite a crowd gathered around us. The police-escort had by now left. In the crowd I spotted a young man in a clean white shirt. He was an advocate, Arvind Kodekar. He told us that there were as many as sixty Chharas with law degrees, one Chhara girl with a diploma in fashion technology, some school teachers and numerous others with college education but no jobs, "Even when a Chhara has a first class degree he does

not find employment. People distrust us. So finally everybody is compelled to get back to this ghetto." As we were leaving Chharanagar, he mentioned that a scholar from Gujarat University had written an M.Phil dissertation on the Chharas. My attempts to get a photocopy of the work were not immediately successful but when I did get it the study ran on the following lines.

Chharas, the dissertation said, train their children, particularly girls, at a very young age to run liquor stocks, often smuggling them in balloons put inside their blouses. A Chhara who works as a clerk in some government office, carries his wife on his bicycle so that she can beg outside the office. Chharas are shop-smart petty thieves. Exact amounts earned from these trades were mentioned. The dissertation also mentioned in its overview chapter the historical context of the Chhara-ghetto.

I returned to Chharanagar a few days later and looked for Indira Jackson, but could not trace her. However, I found Arvind and explained to him that I had nothing to do with the police department and that I was a member of a Committee appointed by the National Human Rights Commission to study the problems of denotified communities. This time he was much more friendly than on the previous occasion. He introduced me to some other Chharas, all of whom were highly educated.

Two days later I requested Nimmi Chauhan of Dhristi, Ahmedabad to film a video documentary on Chharanagar, which she prepared in a short time at considerable risk. I watched the video in Delhi together with Mahasweta Devi. The most striking part of it was an interview with advocate Ratan Kodekar. Ratan spoke with conviction and a deep commitment to the social transformation of the Chharas. He narrated with a wealth of detail how every innocent Chhara child is compelled to get into crime and how the attempts at finding other occupations are foiled by the police. He spoke so well that one thought he had graduated from an ivy-league university. On my return home, I telephoned Ratan and requested him to come immediately to Baroda for a meeting. He met me the next day and the story of a long struggle began, as if history had set the stage for it.

The British did not understand the communities that were non-sedentary. Therefore all nomadic communities became suspect in the eyes of the colonial British rulers. They drafted a unique piece of legislation in 1871 which they thought would tame the nomadic communities. This legislation was called the Criminal Tribes Act. The CT Act passed through a series of revisions till 1924. It provided for confiscation of land and other possessions of the so-called criminal tribes and a forced internment. Special areas for confining the 'criminals' were created. They were called settlements. Nearly





two hundred nomadic communities were brought under the provisions of the CT Act. After Independence, the notification issued during the colonial regime was repealed. Therefore, these communities came to be known as denotified tribes. But the stigma attached to them persisted. The members of public and the police continued to look at them as criminals. And the police in particular used this situation in an exploitative manner. Little solace was ever offered by the state governments or the central government to the DNTs since they were distributed in the ST, SC and the OBC categories. The Chharanagar settlement is probably the largest of the settlements in Gujarat. Situated not very far from Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram, it stands in a dilapidated state, as a sad reminder of how little the freedom struggle offered the tribals and the nomadic communities of the country. The present Chharanagar is an ungainly slum of ill-planned houses just outside the old settlement. The total population of the Chharas in this ghetto today is nearly seven thousand.

The Chharas of Gujarat are called Sansis in Punjab and Kanjars in Rajasthan. They are not alone, there are nearly two hundred denotified communities in India and their total population may well be near sixty million. The infamy is mind boggling. Can so many of our own people be stigmatised for such a long period? But the fate of the nomads in a society dominated by the value structure created by a sedentary culture has always been this: the nomad is always called a thief, whether he is one or not. The harm done to the gene pool because of a flawed history is incalculable. It is their hands, their skill and labour that made Indian culture aesthetically so rich. Today we are denying ourselves such a rich heritage.

IV

The Chharas were not the only denotified community that we encountered. For almost a whole year Mahasweta Devi, Laxman Gaikwad and I travelled hundreds of kilometres meeting Pardhis, Nats, Madaris, Vispadas, Turis, Chamthas, Gosavis, Wadars and many more such communities in small camps stationed along highways, precariously perched on village boundaries, hidden in city slums, almost everywhere, but always trying to be invisible. We met them, tried to understand their situation, shared their agony and, wherever possible, tried to establish welfare works for them. But whatever else we did, we certainly fought each and every atrocity case. One day we would be standing in the Doki police station of Usmanabad district trying to register a criminal case for rape against the police inspector himself; and the next day we would

be agitating for conducting a fresh post mortem for Pinya Hari Kale killed in police custody. Every fight brought together huge numbers of the invisible. Those who have been on the run for decades, halted for a while and looked up to us with some hope. In the process we kept discovering another India. For instance the India of the Bajanias, the drummer community of Gujarat.

On 3rd November 1998, I read in the Gujarati daily Sandesh that a fifty year old man accused of stealing a green gourd was tied to a tree with a rope, beaten up and killed. I called the Commissioner of Police, Baroda and requested his assistance in reaching the family of the victim. At that point of time the police in Baroda was completely preoccupied with preventing communal tension. So I had to wait for three days to get the address I wanted.

On the afternoon of the 6th November, Aruna Joshi and I went to see the widow of the man killed. We were escorted by two policemen. The widow, Avliben, and her relatives were quiet. We too said very little to them and came back. I returned to them on my own the next morning to find out more about the incident, explaining that I had nothing to do with the police. They described the entire episode, step by step. They also showed me a two-page letter they had written to the Chief Minister of Gujarat, with a copy marked to the District Magistrate and the Police Commissioner. I got the letter photocopied. It said that Bhikabhai Bajania, who was employed as a watchman in a nearby factory, had prevented a Patel family from sending their cattle for grazing in the factory compound. That evening, Bikhabhai was called by the Patel family to their farm. After several hours he was brought back almost dead, and handed over to the Bajania community. He died within half an hour, but not before informing his wife and two sons that he was tied to a tree with a rope and beaten up.

After his death the relatives reported the matter to the nearest police station, the Chhani station. A first information report was prepared, the police went to the farm and arrested three persons - father and two sons - and brought them to the police station. A little while later, some influential persons in the area reached the police station. The Bajanias were told that the case should be reported to another police station since the incident had taken place outside the area of Chhani station. The two sons were released. The case moved to Bajwa police station. The father was taken into custody by police there. Later on in the morning the post mortem examination of the body was conducted by an M.B.B.S doctor from the Bajwa Primary Health Centre. The post mortem was carried out at the Sayaji General Hospital, but not recorded there. The letter added that the Bajania community apprehended further atrocity by the Patel





community and asked for police protection. The letter had been sent by registered post. I met the members of the Bajania community several times to verify the details and to find out the reason for the murder. Was there something that the letter concealed? Was Bhikabhai involved in some crime? But all testimonies led to the conclusion that the story had no complications. It was simply the killing of a denotified tribal at the hands of a community that believes that all Bajanias are thieves because they are poor.

I made one or two unsuccessful attempts to meet the Police Commissioner. But when I persisted on having an appointment he asked me to meet him in his office. In our meeting I told the Commissioner Kuldeep Sharma it was surprising that only one person was arrested and charge-sheeted whereas all the reports mentioned three persons involved in the crime. He told me that he had not studied the case very carefully and would like to have some time to look into the file. I suggested that he should perhaps send one of his trusted officers to talk to the Bajanias. To my pleasant surprise he agreed to go there himself, provided no one knew about his visit.

A week later, I drove Kuldeep Sharma to the Bajania locality. It was evening. The Commissioner had invited the chief of the detective branch of police to join us. The Bajanias did not know who my companions were. When we settled down, I asked them to narrate the episode at length. This time the story continued beyond the post mortem report. It went on to narrate how the sub-inspector of the Chhani police station had invited the Bajanias to negotiate with the Patels and not to press the charges in exchange for an offer of seventy five thousand rupees. They named the police officer, the place and date of his meeting them. Perhaps the Commissioner was convinced. But nothing happened for another ten days. I kept telephoning him. The Commissioner was occupied with other matters. I was becoming restless. When I indicated it to him, however, there was a call from the crime detection branch. Inspector Munshi came to my office and informed me that fresh investigations had started in the case. Within the next two days, he made a new charge sheet and arrested the other two persons suspected of involvement in the murder. The visits I made to the Bajanias created a bond of friendship and mutual trust between us. We were soon deeply involved in welfare work in the Bajania locality.

V

Attempts in isolated pockets and made, at best, in a piecemeal manner will not bring about any significant change in the lives of the DNTs in India. For that to happen

a radical change in popular perception must occur, and the state will have to squarely own the responsibility of the empowerment of these hounded communities. These changes are not likely to happen soon, or easily.

In May '98 we had an official meeting with Smt. Maneka Gandhi in the Ministry of Social Justice. The Minister promised to set up welfare schemes for the DNTs. Project proposals were invited and submitted. In no time they were all lost in the jungle of files. Outside the Ministry, the DNTs continue to languish in despair. The only consolation they have received ever since the denotification was effected is perhaps from the National Human Rights Commission. Justice N. Venkatachaliah, its former chairperson, and Justice J. S. Verma, his successor, have both been sympathetic to this cause. During Justice Venkatachaliah's tenure as chairperson, the NHRC had set up a working group to prepare a report on the status of the DNTs. The report was accepted by the Commission in March 2000. Chief Secretaries of eight states were invited to discuss the Report; and in consultation with them, the Commission passed the following resolutions:

1. To appoint a retired senior police officer of a high reputation in every state to watch the cases of atrocities against the DNTs.
2. To advise the National Police Academy and other institutions imparting training to police officers to reorient their syllabi.
3. To take the necessary steps leading to the repeal of the Habitual Offenders Act.
4. To direct Central/State Governments to make proper enumeration of the DNTs and to work out action plans in order to provide educational, employment and other infrastructural facilities to them.
5. To launch a massive information campaign aimed at bringing about change in the general attitude towards the DNTs.
6. To direct the National Sample Survey Organisation to make a special survey of the socio-economic conditions of the DNTs.

One hopes that the India wakes up someday to the fact that the DNTs cannot go on suffering endlessly the colonial legal system, that they are becoming articulate and that the NHRC has already sounded a warning.

Thousands of DNTs assemble every year at Kaleshwari on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for a mela. During the last mela, a hizra (hermaphrodites were included in the list of Criminal Tribes in the 1871 CT Act) said to me, "Sir, I have heard it said that India is now a free country with her own laws. Is it true?" This is the question in the mind of every Indian nomad called thief.





Dhamangaon was a station difficult to locate on a sixteen-hour journey from Baroda. I was told that the train would arrive there three hours after midnight. Fortunately, there was at least one more passenger in the Ahmedabad-Howrah Express that night heading for Dhamangaon. He helped me and Surekha not only to get down at the right station but also waited with us till the vehicle arranged for us showed up outside the station. From Dhamangaon to the Banjara Tanda was a four-hour journey.

The moment we arrived there we found ourselves in the middle of a group of men singing and dancing. Atmaram Rathod, our host and an eminent writer in Marathi, was present to welcome us though he had been dancing and singing throughout the previous night. Besides, he had on his hand a documentation team from Siddharth Kak's Surabhi Foundation. They had been shooting till early hours of the morning. After the welcome dance and song were over, we were taken to Atamaram's house. This was the place where his mother has spent all her life and where his brothers still continue to live.

The Tanda or the settlement is on one side of a majestic hill and is surrounded by farms. The farms show signs of good care and steady irrigation. The houses number not more than sixty perhaps. Most of them are no more than dignified huts, but some have acquired brick and cement walls and at least two have polished tiles for the flooring. I was there in the middle of their holi celebration, and at least in those two days of my stay, the Banjaras looked a happy lot. Atmaram introduced me to a number of educated persons. His sister's husband runs a junior college, a cousin is employed in Bombay at the Public Distribution System as Inspector. There were others who had graduated or finished school. Girls too attend schools. The dance and song, the merriment, the well-tended farms and spread of education clearly show that the Banjaras are no different from other socially mobile classes of the Indian poor.

And yet in the evening, when they decided to play for my benefit the recording of a radio broadcast, suddenly things started acquiring a different colour. The recording narrated the ballad of their folk hero Senadas. Senadas started life in Karnataka as a cowherd and though the British prevented him from migrating, travelled upto the Sirohi district of Rajasthan. There he participated in an uprising against the British in order to fight the levying of tax on salt. One does not know if this is a sub-narrative of the Bhil uprising in the same area, that took place for the same reason, in 1881. The dates given by the Banjaras for the life span of Senadas are slightly earlier. After the uprising

there seems to have been a period of obscurity in the hero's life. The last part of the narrative shows him in the form of a saint in Madhya Pradesh.

That Senadas still holds the Banjaras in thrall was very clear from the way they listened to the ballad with rapt attention. In fact the entire Banjara community feels bound to him the way the Sikhs feel bound to their gurus. Their language is called Gaud Banjara, perhaps a derivative of the Gaudi but more likely that of the Romani language mentioned by the tenth century theorist Rajasekhara. The history of the Banjaras between the tenth and the nineteenth centuries is lost in amnesia and some subconscious shape of a memory rises to the surface when they listen to the heroic tale of Senadas.

It does, again, when they share the meat of lambs killed ritually on the second day after holi. The lamb is purchased by collecting contributions from every household in the Tanda. Its body is cut to pieces collectively and its head is roasted in full. The roasted ears, skin and all, are the most delicious, for a bite of which children vie with one another. The ritual sacrifice connects them all. The clan identity is reaffirmed through it. The Banjaras are spread over in six clans, which are distributed over thousands of Tandas stretched between Rajasthan and Andhra through central India. They claim that their population is nearly twenty million, and though this count may seem exaggerated, there is no doubt that it is several millions considering that once every year they congregate in a mela of nearly one million near Yavatmal.

The way they organise themselves, find a place in the complex social order and shine in several newly acquired professions shows that the Banjaras have an innate intelligence, which has helped them survive the Criminal Tribes Act. Their grace of manner and their natural wisdom show that theirs is a civilisation as old as any other in India. A Banjara doctor examined me in this Tanda and diagnosed my problem of low blood pressure by measuring my pulse. All that knowledge has gone now, of course. Maharashtra had a Banjara Chief Minister for many years and he did make efforts to resettle them. His efforts have paid off no doubt. Yet the popular imagery of Banjaras spawned through the Hindi cinema as snake charming men and women with easy virtue continues to conceal the great revolution that has taken place among them. It is the same with the Chharas. People still refuse to acknowledge that given an opportunity the Chharas will excel in education and the professions.

On March 4th the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya and DNT-RAG organised an excellent mela of the DNT performers at Kaleshwari in Gujarat. We invited the Social Welfare Minister and the Secretary of Gujarat . They, however, did not





attend the mela. The Social Welfare Minister also holds the portfolio for the Prohibition Department. When some of the Chharas were performing at Kaleshwari, the Prohibition Department organised an unprecedented raid on Chharanagar. The raid continued for several days bringing in its wake terror and arrests. The Chharas tried to meet the Minister but in vain. A few days later Mallika Sarabhai wrote a moving appeal to the citizens of Ahmedabad in the pages of *The Times of India*. Not only did the establishment look at this act with displeasure but in fact a section of the Gujarati press opened an attack on Mallika through their pages. The situation in Chharanagar itself was so tense and complicated that was difficult to build any resistance movement there and Mallika had to face the press attack alone. She did it with exemplary courage and maturity. The desire for social transformation in the life of the Chharas which has brought together a small group of young Chhara activists still persists. They decided to organise an 'Evening of Goodwill' programme on 8th August 2000. During the evening they staged a new play *Tanuja Dipak Pawar*. Their earlier production *Budhan* has received wide acclaim. That the denotified communities are producing writers like Laxman Gaikwad, Atmaram Rathod and dramatic creations such as *Budhan* and *Tanuja* is a sure sign of the awakening and social change in these communities. All major social changes are preceded by the quickening of the imaginative life of a people. It is a sheer fortuitous coincidence that some of the great creative minds of our time such as Mahasweta Devi, Mallika Sarabhai, Bhupen Khakhar, P. Satchidanandan and Gayatri Spivak are actively engaged in the task of removing the stigma attached to the denotified communities. It is also very fortunate that the National Human Rights Commission has taken up the issue as one of national importance. Let us hope that the sordid saga of criminalisation of the innocent that began with the 1871 Criminal Tribes Act comes to an end in the twenty first century. Nomads too are human beings.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT, 1924

Act VI of 1924; 15th March, 1924

Ref 30 IV 55A

An Act to consolidate the law relating to Criminal Tribes.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to criminal tribes ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Preliminary

1.

(1) This Act may be called the CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT, 1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(a) For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see Gazette of India, 1924, Pt V. p 7.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, -

(1) "district includes a Presidency-town °[* * * * *] ;

[a}The words " and the town of Rangoon" were repealed by A.O.

(2)"District Magistrate" means, in the case of a Presidency town °[* * * * *], the Commissioner of Police;

(a) The words "or the town of Rangoon," were repealed by A.O.

(3)'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and



Provincial Amendment

Madras

(a) Renumber clause (3) as (4); and

(b) Insert the following as clause (3) :-

"(3) 'notified tribe' means any tribe, Community, group or class of persons, or a part thereof, in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 3."

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S 2. [11-1-1944].

(4) "Superintendent of Police" means, in the case of a Presidency town °[* * * * *], any officer appointed by the ^b[Provincial Government] to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police under this Act.

(a) The words "or the town of Rangoon" were repealed by A.O.

(b) Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".

Provincial Amendment

Madras

Renumber clause (4) as (5). - Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S.2. [11-1-1944]



Notification of Criminal Tribes

3. If the ^a[Provincial Government] has reason to believe that any tribe, gang or class, or persons, or any part of a tribe, gang, or class, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, it may, by notification in the ^b[Official Gazette], declare that such tribe, gang or class or, as the case may be, that such part of the tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of this Act.

- (a) Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".
- (b) Substituted by A.O. for "local official Gazette".

Provincial Amendments

Madras

For S. 3 and the heading thereto substitute the following, namely, -

Application of Act

(3) If the Provincial Government have reason to believe that any tribe, communityⁱ group, or class of persons, or a substantial number of persons belonging thereto, is addicted to the commission of non-bailable offences, they may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that such tribe, community, group, or class or as the case may be, a part thereof, shall be subject to all or any of the remaining provisions of this Act as specified in the notification.

Provided that before any such notification is issued, a reasonable opportunity shall be given to the tribe, community, group or class, or part thereof, which will be affected by the notification to show cause against its issue".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 3 [11-1-1944]

4. The ^a[Provincial Government] may direct the District Magistrate to make or to cause to be made a register of the numbers of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, within his district.

- (a) Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government",

Provincial Amendment

Madras

(a) From the heading before S. 4 omit the words "of Members of Criminal Tribes".

(b) In section 4, substitute the words "notified tribe" for "Criminal tribe" in both the places where they occur.

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. s. 4 and 5 [11-1-1944]

5. Upon receiving such direction, the District magistrate shall publish notice in the prescribed manner at the place where the register is to be made and at such other places as he may think fit, calling upon all the members of the criminal tribe or part, as the case may be, -

- (a) to appear at a time and place therein specified before a person appointed by him in this behalf;
- (b) to give to that person such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the register; and
- (c) to allow their finger-impressions to be recorded;

Provided that the District Magistrate may exempt any member from registration and may cancel any such exemption.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

- (a) In the opening paragraph, for "Criminal tribe", substitute "notified tribe".
- (b) Before the proviso, insert the following proviso :-

"Provided that before registering any member in pursuance of this section, the District magistrate shall give him a reasonable opportunity to show cause against such registration".

- (c) after the word "Provided" in the original proviso, insert the word "further".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 5. [11-1-1944]

6. The register, when made, shall be placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, who, shall, from time to time, report to the District Magistrate any alterations which ought in his opinion to be made therein, either by way of addition or erasure.

7. (1) After the register has been placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, no person's name shall be added to the register, and no registration shall be cancelled, except by, or under an order in writing of, the District Magistrate.

(2) Before the name of any person is added to the register under this section, the Magistrate shall give notice in the prescribed manner to the person concerned -

- (a) to appear before him or an authority appointed by him in this behalf at a time and place therein specified;
- (b) to give to him or such authority such information as may be necessary to enable the entry to be made; and





(c) to allow his finger-impressions to be recorded.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

To sub-S. (2), add :-

"Provided that before adding the name of any person to such register, the Magistrate shall give him a reasonable opportunity to show cause against such addition".

- Madras Act 19 (XXIX) of 1943, S. 7. [11-1-1944]

8. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the District magistrate against such entry, and the Magistrate shall retain such person's name on the register, or enter it therein or erase it there from, as he may think fit.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

Section 8 shall be omitted.

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 8. [11-1-1944]

9. The District Magistrate or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may at any time order the finger-impressions of any registered member of a criminal tribe to be taken.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

For 'criminal tribe' substitute "notified tribe".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 9. [11-1-1944]

10. ^a[(1)] the ^b[Provincial Government] may, by notification in the ^c[Official Gazette], issue in respect of any criminal tribe either or both of the following directions, namely, that every registered member thereof shall, in the prescribed manner,

(a) report himself at fixed intervals;

(b) notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

^d[(2)] Where a registered member of a criminal tribe in respect of which the ^b[Provincial Government] has issued a notification under subsection (1) changes his



place of residence to a district other than that in which he has been registered (whether in the same province or not), or is for the time being in a district of a Province other than that by the ^b[Provincial Government] of which the said notification was issued, the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder shall apply to him as if in pursuance of a direction made under section 4 he had been registered in that district; and where that district is in a Province other than that by the ^b[Provincial Government] of which the notifications under section 3 and subsection (1) of this section were issued in respect of such criminal tribe, as if the said notifications had been issued by the ^b[Provincial Government] of such other Province.

(3) Where any such registered member changes his place of residence to a district other than that in which he has been registered (whether in the same province or not), the relevant entry in the register shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of that district.

[a] Re-numbered by the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) At, 1925 (33 [XXXIII] of 1925), S. 2.

[b] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".

[c] Substituted by A.O. for "local official Gazette".

[d] Inserted by Act 33 of 1925, S. 2.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

(a) In sub-S. (1), for "criminal tribe", substitute "notified tribe";

(b) To sub-S. (1) add,

"Provided that the District Magistrate or, subject to his control, the Superintendent of Police may, in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed, hold in abeyance the direction issued under clause (a) to respect of any registered member" ;

(c) In sub-S. (2) for "Criminal tribe" Wherever occurring, substitute "notified tribe" and for "has issued", substitute "have issued".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 10 [11-1-1944] as amended by Mad. Act XXV of 1945. [6-12-1945]

Restriction of Movements of Criminal Tribes

11. (1) If the ^a[Provincial Government] considers that it is expedient that any criminal tribe, or any part for member of a criminal tribe should be -

(a) restricted in its or his movements to any specified area, or



(b) settled in any place of residence, the ^a[Provincial Government] may, by notification in the ^b[Official Gazette], declare that such criminal tribe, part or member as the case may be, shall be restricted in its or his movements to the area specified in the notification, or shall be settled in the place of residence so specified as the case may be.

(2) Before making any such declaration, the ^a[Provincial Government] shall consider the following matters, namely :-

(i) the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the criminal tribe or part or the individual member, as the case may be, are or is believed to have been concerned;

(ii) whether the criminal tribe, part or member follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation in a real occupation or merely pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes ;

(iii) the suitability of the restriction area, or of the place of residence, as the case may be, which it is proposed to specify in the notification ; and

(iv) The manner in which it is proposed that the persons to be restricted or settled shall earn their living within the restriction area or in the place of residence, and the adequacy of the arrangements which are proposed therefore.

[a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".

[b] Substituted by A.O. for "Local official Gazette".

Provincial Amendment

Madras

(i) In the heading before section 11, the words 'of Criminal Tribes' shall be omitted.

(ii) In section 11, for the word 'considers' in the opening paragraph the word 'consider' and for the words 'criminal tribe' wherever they occur, the words 'notified tribe' should be substituted.

- Mad. Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, Ss. 11 and it. [11-1-1944]

12. The ^a[Provincial Government] may be a like notification very the terms of any notification issued by it under section 11 for the purpose of specifying another restriction area or another place of residence, as the case may be, and any officer empowered in this behalf by the ^a[Provincial Government] may, by order in writing, vary any notification made under section 11 or under this section for the purpose of specifying another restriction area, or, as the case may be, another place of residence

in the same district.

[a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

For the words "issued by it" substitute "issued by them".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 13. [11-1-1944]

13. Any notification made by the °[Provincial Government] under section 11 or section 12 may specify, as the restriction area or as the place of residence, an area or place situated in any other Province, provided that the consent of the °[Provincial government] of that Province shall first have been obtained.

[a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".

14. Every registered member of a criminal tribe, whose movements have been restricted or who has been settled in a place of residence in pursuance of any notification under section 11 or section 12, shall attend at such place and at such time and before such person as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

In section 14, for the words "criminal tribe" wherever they occur substitute the words "notified tribe".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 14. [11-1-1944]

15. (1) Where, in pursuance of any such notification, any member of a criminal tribe is restricted in his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in a Province other than that by the °[Provincial Government] of which the notification under section 3 relating to the criminal tribe was issued, all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply to him as if the notification under section 3 had been issued by the °[Provincial Government] of such other Province.

(2) If any criminal tribe, or any part of a criminal tribe, which has been registered under section 4 in any district, or any member of such tribe or part, is restricted in its or his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in another district (whether in the same Province or not), the register or, as the case may be, the relevant entries or entry therein shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of the last mentioned district, and all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder





shall apply as if the criminal tribes or part had been registered in that district, and the District magistrate of that district shall have power to cancel any exemption granted under section 5.

[a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".

Provincial Amendment

Madras

In section 15 for the words "criminal tribes" wherever they occur substitute the words "notified tribe".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 14. [11-1-1944]
Settlements and Schools

16. The °[Provincial Government] may establish industrial, agricultural, or reformatory settlements and may order to be placed in any such settlement any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which or of whom a notification has been issued under section 11 :

Provided that no such order shall be made unless the necessary for making it has been established to the satisfaction of the °[Provincial Government], after an inquiry held by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

In section 16, for the words "criminal tribes" wherever they occur substitute the words "notified tribe".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 14. [11-1-1944]

17. (1) The °[Provincial Government] may establish industrial, agricultural, or reformatory schools for children, and may order to be separated and removed from their parents or guardians and to be placed in any such school or schools the children of members of any criminal tribe or part of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 11.

(2) For every school established under subsection (1), a Superintendent shall be appointed by the °[Provincial Government].

(3) The provisions of sections 18 to 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every school for children established under this section as if the Superintendent of such school were a Superintendent and the

children placed in such school were youthful offenders within the meaning of that Act.

(4) For the purposes of this section the term "children" includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of six years.

(5) The decision of the District magistrate as to the age of any person for the purposes of this section shall be final

[a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".



Provincial Amendment

Madras

In section 17

- (i) for sub-s. (1), substitute -

(1) The Provincial Government may order that the children of members of any notified tribe or part of a notified tribe, or of any member of a notified tribe, in respect of which tribe, part, or member, a notification has been issued under section 11, shall be separated and removed from their parents or guardians and placed in -

- (a) certified school established under madras Children Act, 1920; or
 - (b) an industrial, agricultural or reformatory school or other educational institution for children established or approved by the Provincial Government;"
- (ii) in sub-section (2), for "school stabilised under sub-section (1)" substitute "School or educational institution established or approved under clause (b) of sub-section (1)".

(iii) Re-number sub-Ss. (4) and (5) as (5) and (6) respectively, and for sub-S. (3) substitute the following -

"(8) The provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920, shall, so far as may be, apply to children sent to a certified school under sub-section (1) as if they were children, or as the case may be, youthful offenders, sent to such school under that Act.

(4) The provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 33 of the Madras Children Act, 1920, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every school or other educational institution established or approved under clause (b) sub-section (1) as if the Superintendent of such school or institution had all the powers of the managers of a certified school established under the Act aforesaid and the children placed in such school or institution were children, or as the case may be, youthful offenders sent to a certified school under that Act" :

(iv) To sub-s. (5) as so renumbered, add the following -



"Provided that children shall not be sent to a certified school under sub-section (1) unless they are under the age of sixteen years".

- Mad. Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 15, [11-1-1944]

18. The °[Provincial Government] or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may at any time, by general or special order, direct any person who may be in any Industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in the Provision, -

- (a) to be discharged, or
- (b) to be transferred to some other settlement or school in the Province.
- [a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government."

Provincial Amendment

Madras

(a) In the opening paragraph, for "authorised by it," substitute "authorised by them", and after the words "reformatory settlement or school", insert or any certified school established under the Madras Children Act, 1920, or other educational institution.

(b) In clause (b) for "some other settlement or school," substitute "any other such settlement, school, or educational institution."

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 16 [11-1-1944]

19. Any order made under section 16, section 17 or section 18 may specify as the settlement or school in which any person is to be placed or to which he is to be transferred, as the case may be, any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in any other Province, provided that the consent of the °[Provincial Government] of that Province shall first have been obtained.

- [a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".

Provincial Amendment

Madras

(a) For the words, "the settlement or school" substitute "the settlement, school or educational institution.

(b) After "reformatory settlement or school," insert "or any certified school or other educational institution."

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 17 [11-1-1944]

Rules



20. (1) The °[Provincial Government] may make Rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.'

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate -

- (a) the form and contents of the register referred to in section 4 ;
- (b) the manner in which the notice referred to in section 5 shall be published and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the village headmen, village watchmen and landowners and occupiers of the village in which such persons reside, and the agents of such landowners or occupiers, shall be informed of its publication ;
- (c) the addition of names to the register and the erasure of names therein, and the mode by which the notice referred to in sub-section (2) of section 7 shall be given ;
- (d) the manner in which persons mentioned in section 10 shall report themselves, or notify their residence or any change or intended change or residence, or any absence or intended absence ;
- (e) the nature of the restrictions to be observed by persons whose movements have been restricted by notification under section 11 or section 12;
- (f) the circumstances in which members of a criminal tribe shall be required to possess and produce for inspection certificates of identity, and the manner in which such certificates shall be granted;
- (g) the conditions as to holding passes under which persons may be permitted to leave the place in which they are settled or confined, or the area to which their movements are restricted ;
- (h) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass in regard to -
- (i) the places where the holder of the pass may go or reside;
- (ii) the persons before whom, from time to time, he shall be bound to present himself; and
- (iii) the time during which he may absent himself ;
- (i) the place and time at which, and the persons before whom, members of a criminal tribe shall attend in accordance with the provisions of section 14 ;
- (j) the authority by whom and the manner in which the inquiry referred to in section 16 shall be held ;
- (k) the inspection of the residences and villages of any criminal tribe ;
- (l) the terms upon which registered members of criminal tribes may be



discharged from the operation of this Act ;

(m) the management, control and supervision of industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and schools ;

(n) the works on which, and the hours during which, persons placed in an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement shall be employed, the rate at which they shall be paid, and the disposal, for the benefit of such persons, of the surplus proceeds of their labour ; and

(o) the discipline to which persons endeavouring to escape from any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school or otherwise offending against the rules for the time being in force, shall be subject, the periodical visitation of such settlement or school and the removal from it of such persons as it shall seem expedient to remove.

[a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government".

Provincial Amendment

Madras

In sub-S. (2) -

(a) for the words, "Criminal tribe" and "Criminal tribes" wherever they occur, substitute respectively the words "notified tribe" and "notified tribes" ;

(b) after cl. (c) insert the following clause -

"(ce) the periodical review of the cases of all persons whose names are entered in the register for ascertaining their suitability for exemption from registration" ;

(c) after cl. (d), insert the following clause -

(dd) the circumstances in which and the conditions, restrictions and limitations subject to which, any direction issued under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 10 may be held in abeyance" ;

(d) in cl. (m) after the words "settlement and schools," add "and other educational institutions established or approved under this Act" ;

(e) at the end of cl. (n) omit the word "and"

(f) in cl. (o), after the words "reformatory settlement or school." insert the words "or other educational institution established or approved under the Act" and for the words "such settlement or school" substitute the words "such settlement, school or educational institution."

(g) after cl. o) add the following clause -

"(p) the periodical review of the cases of all persons who have been placed in an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement, for ascertaining the desirability of removing or modifying the restrictions imposed on them."

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 18 [11-1-1944]

Penalties and Procedure

21. Whoever, being a member of a 'criminal tribe, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him -

(a) fails to appear in compliance with a notice issued under section 5 or section 7, or

(b) intentionally omits to furnish any information required under either of those sections, or

(c) when required to furnish information under either of those sections, furnishes as true any information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or

(d) refuses to allow his finger-impressions to be taken by any person acting under an order passed under section 9,

May be arrested without warrant, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

For the words "criminals tribe" substitute the words "notified tribe".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 19 [11-1-1944]

22. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravances a rule made under clause (e), clause (g) or clause (h) of section 20 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend, -

(a) on a first conviction, to one year,

(b) on a second conviction, to two years, and

(c) on any subsequent conviction, to three years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes any other rule made under section 20 shall be punishable, -

(a) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both





; and

(b) on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(3) Any person who commits or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence made punishable by this section which is not a cognisable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal procedure, 1898, may be arrested without a warrant by any officer in charge of a police-station or by any police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector,

Provincial Amendment

Madras

Re-number sub-section (3) as sub-section (2) and for sub-sections (1) and (2) substitute the following : -

"22 (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a notified tribe, contravenes any rule made under section 20 shall be punishable -

(a) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both ; and

(b) on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both."

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S.20 [11-1-1944]

23. (1) Whoever, being a member of any criminal tribe and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in Schedule I, is convicted of the same or of any other such offence, a [may] in the absence of special reasons to the contrary which shall be stated in he judgement of the Court, be punished, -

(a) on a second b [or further] conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not c[more] than seven years, and d [* * * * *]

Provided that not more than one of any such convictions which may have occurred before the first day of March, 1911, shall be taken into account for the purposes of this sub-section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law,

[a] Substituted by the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1947 (1 [1] of 1947) s. 2 for "shall" [11-3-1947].



[b] Inserted, ibid,

[c] Substituted, ibid, for "less".

[d] The clause "(b) on a third or any subsequent conviction, with transportation for life" was omitted, ibid.

Provincial Amendment

Bombay

For sub-s(1) substitute the following -

("1) Whoever, being a member of any criminal tribe and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in Schedule I, is convicted of the same or of any other offence specified in the Schedule shall be punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years."

- Bombay Act 14 [XIV] of 1942, S. 2 [12-8-1942].

Madras

In sub-section (1) of section 23 -

(i) in the opening paragraph, for the words 'criminal tribe' substitute the words 'notified tribe' ;

(ii) for the provision, substitute the following provisions -

"Provided that no conviction which may have occurred more than ten years previously shall be taken into account for the purposes of this sub-section ;

Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1938, a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class may try

(i) a second offence if it could have been tried by him, had it been a first offence, and

(ii) a third or subsequent offence if it is against property not exceeding fifty rupees in value and could have been tried by him, and it been a first offence ;

and the offender, if convicted by the Magistrate, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years"

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 21 [11-1-1944]

Section 23-A

Madras

After section 23, the following section shall be inserted, namely, -



23A. (1) The Provincial Government may direct that any member of a notified tribe who is accused of an offence shall, in lieu of prosecution thereafter, i.e. placed in a settlement established under section 16.

(2) The Provincial Government may, if satisfied that any member of a notified tribe who is undergoing imprisonment in consequence of a sentence passed either before or after this section comes into force, might with advantage be placed in a settlement establishment under section 16, direct that such member shall be released from prison and placed in such settlement.

(3) The provisions of this Act shall apply to every member of a notified tribe who has been directed to be placed in a settlement under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) as if he had been originally ordered to be placed in such settlement under this Act."

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 22. [11-1-1944]

24. Whoever, being a registered member of any criminal tribe, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court, -

(a) that he was about in commit or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or

(b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

For the words, "criminal tribe", substitute the words "notified tribe".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 23 [11-1-1944]

25. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, -

(a) is found in any part of British India, beyond the area or place of residence, if any, to which his movements have been restricted or in which he has been settled without the prescribed pass, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass, or

(b) escapes from an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school, may be arrested without warrant by any police-officer, village-headman or village-watchman, and may be taken before a Magistrate, who, or proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to such area of place or to such settlement or school, as the case may be, there to be dealt with in accordance with this Act or any rules made thereunder.

(2) The rules for the time being in force for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section or under any other provision of this Act;

Provided that an order from the a[Provincial Government] or from the Inspector-General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons.

[a] substituted by A.O. for "Local Government"

Provincial Amendment

Madras

In sub-s (1) -

- (a) In opening paragraph, "for criminal tribe", substitute "notified tribe".
- (b) In cl. (b), after "settlement or school", insert" or other educational institution established or approved under this Act".
- (c) In the last paragraph, for "settlement or school substitute settlement, school or educational institution".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 24 [11-1-1944]

26. (1) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village in which any members of a criminal tribe reside, and every owner or occupier of land on which any such persons reside, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of

- (a) the failure of any such person to appear and give information when required to do so by a notice issued under section 5; or
- (b) the departure of any registered member of a criminal tribe from such village or from such land, as the case may be,

(2) Every village headman and village watchman in a village, and every owner or occupier of land and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of the arrival at such village or on such land, as the case may be, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of being members of any criminal tribe.

Provincial Amendment

Madras

(For the words, "criminal tribe" wherever they occur, substitute the words "notified tribe".

- (b) After "reformatory settlement or school," insert" or any certified school or





other educational institution."

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 25 [11-1-1944]

27. Any village-headman, village-watchman, owner, or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, who fails to comply with the requirements of section 26, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

28. The a[Provincial Government] if it is satisfied that adequate provisions has been made by the law of any State in India for the restriction of the movements or the settlement in a place of residence of persons such at are referred to in section 3, and for securing the welfare of persons so restricted or settler, may, with the consent of the Prince or Chief of that State, direct the removal to that State if any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, for the time being in the province, and may authorise the taking of all measures necessary to effect such removal ;

Provided that no person shall be so removed if the a[Provincial Government] is satisfied that he is a subject of His majesty.

[a] Substituted by A.O. for "Local Government",
Provincial Amendment

Madras

(a) In the first para, for "if it is satisfied", substitute "if they are satisfied" and for "criminal tribe", wherever occurring, substitute "notified tribes".

(b) In the provide, for "is satisfied", substitute "are satisfied".

- Madras Act 29 [XXIX] of 1943, S. 26 [11-1-1944]
Supplemental

29. No Court shall question the validity of any notification issued under section 3, section 11 or section 13, on the ground that the provisions hereinbefore contained or any of them have not been complied with, or shall entertain in any form whatever the question whether they have been complied with ; but every such notification shall be conclusive proof that it has been issued in accordance with law,

30. [Repeals] Repealed by the Repealing Act, 1927, (19 [XII] of 1927), S. 2 and Schedule.

SCHEDULE 1
(See Section 23)
CHAPTER XII

SECTIONS

231. Counterfeiting coin.
232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.
233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.
234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin.
235. Possession of Instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.
239. Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
240. Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
242. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.
243. Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.



CHAPTER XVI

299. Culpable homicide.
307. Attempt to murder.
308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
310. Being a thug.
322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc. with intent to commit an offence.
320. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
369. Kidnapping child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.

CHAPTER XVII

382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.
383. Extortion.
385. Putting persons in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.



386. Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
390. Robbery.
391. Dacoity.
393. Attempt to commit robbery.
394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.
402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.
457. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment.
453. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

Provincial Amendment

Bombay

For Schedule I, substitute the following :

SCHEDULE I

(See section 23)

CHAPTER XII

SECTIONS

231. Counterfeiting coins.
232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.
233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.
234. Making or selling stragment for counterfeiting Queen's coin.
235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.

239. Delivery of coin, possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.
240. Delivery of Queen's coin, possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.
242. Possession of counterfeit coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.
243. Possession of Queen's coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.



CHAPTER XVI.

304. Culpable coincidence not amounting to murder.
307. Attempt to murder.
308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
311. Being a thug.
324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
325. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act.
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- 460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them".

Bom. Act 14 [XIV] of 1942, S. 3 [13-8-1942]. [SCHEDULE II]. Repealed by the Repealing Act, 1927 (12 [XII] of 1927), S. 2 and Sch.

THE BOMBAY HABITUAL OFFENDERS ACT 1959
(BOM. ACT NO. 61 of 1959)

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The Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959 [Bombay Act No. 61 of 1959/26th October 1959]

An act to make better provisions for the treatment and training of habitual offenders and for certain other matters.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the treatment and training of habitual offenders, and for certain other matters. It is hereby enacted in the Tenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :-

Chapter I Preliminary

1. Short title, extent and commencement -
 - (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959
 - (2) It extends to the whole of the ¹[State of Gujarat].
 - (3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions. - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

- (a) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) :
- (b) "Corrective settlement" means any place established, approved or certified for corrective settlement under section 14;
- (c) Omitted
- (d) Omitted
- (e) "habitual offenders" means any person who, since his attaining the age of eighteen years. -
 - (i) During any consecutive period (whether before or after the commencement of this Act, or partly before and partly after such commencement) of five years, has been sentenced on conviction, on not less than three occasions to a substantive term of imprisonment for one or more of the scheduled offences committed on separate occasions, being offences which are not so connected together as to form parts of the same transaction. and
 - (ii) Such sentence has not been reversed in appeal or revision:

For statement of Objects and Reasons, see Bombay Government Gazette, 1959 Part V, page 347.

1. Subs. vide Guj. A.O. 1960

2. Omitted vide *ibid.*

Provided that in computing the consecutive period of five years aforesaid, any period spent in jail either under a sentence of imprisonment or under detention shall not be taken into account. :

- (f) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act:
- (g) "registered offender" means a habitual offender registered or re-registered under this Act;
- (h) "scheduled offence" means an offence specified in the Schedule or an offence analogous thereto;
- (i) ¹[* * *]

Chapter II

Registration of Habitual Offenders and Restriction of their Movements

3. Power of State Government to direct registration of habitual offenders, - The State





Government may direct the District Magistrate to make a register of habitual offenders within his district, by entering therein the names and other prescribed particulars of such offenders.

4. Procedure for preparing a register of habitual offenders. - For the purpose of carrying out the direction given under section 3, the district Magistrate or any officer appointed by him in this behalf shall, by notice in the prescribed form to be served in the prescribed manner, call upon every habitual offender in the district -

- (a) to appear before him at a time and place specified in the notice;
- (b) to furnish such information as may be necessary to enable him to enter the name and other prescribed particulars of the habitual offender in the register; and
- (c) to allow the finger and palm impressions, foot-prints and photographs of the habitual offender to be taken :

Provided that the name and other prescribed particulars of the habitual offender shall not be entered in the register, unless he has been given reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such entry should not be made.

5. Charge of register and alterations therein -

- (1) The register shall be placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police of the district who shall, from time to time, report to the District Magistrate any alterations which ought, in his opinion, to be made therein.
- (2) After the register has been placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, no fresh entry shall be made in register, nor shall any entry be cancelled, except by or under, an order in writing of the District Magistrate.

6. Power to take finger and palm impressions, footprints and photographs at any time. - The District Magistrate or any officer appointed by him in this behalf may at any time order the finger and palm impressions, footprints and photographs, of any registered offender to be taken.

7. Registered offenders to notify change of residence and to report themselves. -

(1) Every registered offender shall notify to such authority, and in such manner as may be prescribed, any change or intended change of his ordinary residence :

Provided that where such offender changes or intends to change, his ordinary residence to another District (whether within the State or not) he shall notify the change or intended change to the District Magistrate.

(2) The District Magistrate may, by order in writing, direct that any registered offender shall

(a) report himself once in each month, or where the District Magistrate for reasons specified in the order so directs, more frequently, to such authority, and in such manner, as may be specified in the order, and

(b) notify any absence or intended absence from his ordinary residence to the authority:

Provided that the District Magistrate may exempt any such offender from notifying any absence or intended absence from his ordinary residence for such period, and under such conditions, as appear to him reasonable.

8. Procedure by Direct Magistrates on change of residence of habitual offender to other district -

(1) Where any registered offender changes his ordinary residence to another district within the state, the District Magistrate of the District in which the offender is registered shall inform the District Magistrate of the other district of such change, and at the same time furnish him with the name and other particulars relating to the registered offender in the register.

(2) On the receipt of such information, District Magistrate of the other district shall enter in his register the name and other particulars of the registered offender furnished to him, and inform the District Magistrate of the first district of such registration, and thereupon such District Magistrate shall cancel from his register the entry relating to that offender.

Provided that where a registered offender changes his ordinary residence to another district outside the State, the District Magistrate of the first district shall, while furnishing the District Magistrate of the other district with the name and other particulars of the registered offender, make a request to that District Magistrate that he may be informed of the steps if any, which may have been taken in relation to the





offender under any law for the time being in force in that other district; and upon the receipt of such information the District Magistrate of the first district shall cancel from his register the entry relating to that offender.

(3) Upon the entry of the name and other particulars of a registered offender in any register in the State under sub-section (2), the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply to him as if he has been registered, in pursuance of a direction given under section 3, in the register of the district to which he has changed his ordinary residence.

9. Duration of registration and re-registration of habitual offenders-

(1) Subject to the provision of sub-section (3), the registration of a habitual offender under this Act shall, unless earlier cancelled, cease to be in force on the expiry of five years from the date of such registration, and on such cancellation or expiry the habitual offender shall cease to be a registered offender.

(2) Notwithstanding the cancellation, or expiry of duration, of registration a habitual offender may be re-registered in accordance with the provisions of this act relating to registration, as often as he is convicted of one or more of the scheduled offences at any time after such cancellation, or expiry, and subject to the provisions of sub section (3), the re-registration shall unless earlier cancelled, cease to be in force on the expiry of five years from the date of such re-registration.

(3) Where a registered offender is, during the period of registration or re-registration, convicted of one or more of the scheduled offences and sentenced to a substantive term of imprisonment, the duration of registration or re-registration shall be extended for a period of five years from the date of his release from such imprisonment.

10. Right to make representations against re-registration, etc. -

(1) Any person aggrieved by the registration or re-registration of his name under section 4, or as the case may be, section 9 or by an order under section (2) of section 7, may within prescribed period make a representation to the State Government against such registration, re-registration or order.

(2) The state Government shall, after considering the representation and giving the aggrieved person an opportunity of being heard, either confirm or cancel the registration, re-registration or order, as the case may be and shall in the case of confirmation record a brief statement of the reason therefore.



11. Power to restrict movements of registered offenders. -

(1) If in the opinion of the state Government it is necessary or expedient to the interests of the general public so to do, the State Government may subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), by order direct that any registered offender shall be restricted in his movements to such area, and for such period not exceeding three years, as may be specified in the order.

(2) Before making any such order the State Government shall take into consideration the following matters, that is to say, -

(a) the nature of the offences of which the registered offender has been convicted, and the circumstances in which the offences were committed;

(b) Whether the registered offender follows any lawful occupation and whether such occupation is conducive to an honest and settled way of life and is not merely a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crime;

(c) the suitability of the area to which his movements are to be restricted; and

(d) the manner in which the registered offender may earn his living within the restriction area, and the adequacy of arrangements which are or are likely to be, available therefore.

(3) A copy of the order shall be served on the registered offender in the prescribed manner.

(4) The period specified in an order under sub-section (1) shall in no case extend beyond the period of registration or re-registration, as the case may be, referred to in section 9.

12. Power to cancel or alter restriction of movements. - The State Government may, by order, cancel any order made under section 11, or alter any area specified in an order under the section :

Provided that before making such order, the State Government shall consider the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 11 in so far as they may be applicable.

13. Powers under sections 11 and 12 also exercisable by certain magistrates. -

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the powers of the State Government under section 11 and 12 may be exercised also by a Magistrate having power to act under section 110 of the Code, but without prejudice to the exercise of his powers under that section of the Code.



(2) A Magistrate acting under section 11 and 12 shall follow, as nearly as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 112, 113, 114, 115 and 117 of the code for an order requiring security for good behaviour:

Provided that the order in writing referred to in section 112 of the Code shall, in addition to setting forth the substance of the information received, state the term, not exceeding three years, during which the order of registration shall be in force.

(3) Where the State Government has already made an order under section 11 in respect of a habitual offender, the Magistrate shall not exercise any powers conferred by this section in respect of the same habitual offender, during any period in which the order of the State Government is in force.

Chapter III Corrective Training of Habitual Offenders

14. Establishment of corrective settlements. -

(1) For the purpose of placing therein such habitual offenders as are directed to receive corrective training under this Act, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish and maintain in the State as many corrective settlements as it thinks fit.

(2) The State Government may also approve or certify any privately managed institution (whether known as a settlement or otherwise) as a corrective settlement for the purposes of this Act.

15. Power to direct habitual offenders to receive corrective training.-

(1) Where the State Government is satisfied from the report of the District Magistrate or otherwise, that it is expedient with a view to the reformation of a registered offender and the prevention of crime, that the registered offender should receive training of a corrective character for a substantial period, the State Government may by order in writing direct that the registered offender shall receive training of a corrective character for such period, not exceeding the duration of his registration or re-registration, as may be specified in the order.

(2) Where a habitual offender, who is not more than forty years of age-

(a) is convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment, or

(b) is required in pursuance of section 110 of the Code to execute a bond for his good

behaviour, and the court or the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence in the case and other materials on record that is expedient with a view to his reformation and the prevention of crime, that he should receive training of a corrective character for a substantial period, the court or the Magistrate may, in lieu of sentencing him for such offence or, as the case may be, requiring him to execute such bond, direct that he shall receive corrective training for such term of not less than two nor more than five years, as the court or the Magistrate may determine.

(3) Before giving any direction under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) the state Government, the court or the Magistrate, as the case may be, shall -

(a) consult the officer prescribed on the capacity of the corrective settlements to receive the habitual offender.

(b) take into consideration the physical and mental condition of the offender, and his suitability for receiving corrective training in a corrective settlement, and

(c) give a reasonable opportunity to the offender to show cause why such direction should not be given.

(4) A habitual offender, in respect of whom a direction to receive corrective training has been made, shall be placed in a corrective settlement for the term of his training, and while in such settlement shall be treated in such manner and receive such training as may be prescribed.

16. Power to transfer or discharge from corrective settlement -

The State Government, or any officer authorised by it in this behalf, may at any time by order in writing direct any habitual offender who may be in a corrective settlement to be transferred to another corrective settlement or to be discharged therefrom; and according he shall be so transferred or, as the case may be, discharged.

Chapter IV Penalties and Procedure

17. Penalty for failure to comply with certain provisions of the Act.

A habitual offender who without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, -

(a) fails to appear in compliance with a notice issued under section 4 or

(b) intentionally omits to furnish any information required under that section, or





furnishes as true any information which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be false or does not believe to be true, or

- (c) refuses to allow his finger and palm impressions, foot-prints and photographs to be taken by any person acting under an order passed under section 6, or
- (d) fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 7 or with an order of the District Magistrate under sub-section (2) thereof or with an order under section 11, may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punished -

(i) on first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, and

(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both

Provided that, if the court, after taking into consideration the offender's age and physical and mental condition and his suitability for receiving training of a corrective character, in a corrective settlement, is satisfied that it is expedient with a view to his reformation and the prevention of crime, that he should receive training of a corrective character for a substantial period, the court may, in lieu of sentencing the offender to any punishment under this section, direct, after giving him an opportunity of showing cause (and after consulting the officer prescribed on the capacity of the corrective settlements to receive him) that he shall receive corrective training in a corrective settlement for term not exceeding three years, as it may determine.

18. Arrest of person found outside restriction area or corrective settlement. - If any person -

(a) is found outside the area to which his movements have been restricted in contravention of the conditions under which he is permitted to leave such area, or

(b) escapes from any corrective settlement in which he is placed, he may be arrested without warrant by a police officer, police patel or village watchman and taken before a Magistrate who, on proof of the facts, may order him to be removed to such area or to such corrective settlement, there to be dealt with in accordance with this Act and the rules made thereunder.

19. Enhanced punishment for certain previously convicted persons. -

(1) Whoever, being a person in respect of whom a direction has been made under

section 11 or section 15, and having been convicted of any of the scheduled offences falling under Part I of the schedule is convicted of the same or of any other scheduled offence falling in that Part shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) or any other law.

20. Punishment for certain registered offenders found under suspicious circumstances. -

Whoever, being a person in respect of whom a direction has been made under section 11 or section 15, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the court -

(a) that he was making preparation for committing theft or robbery, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Penalty for failure to arrest a habitual offender. -

If a police patel or a village watchman having opportunity to arrest any person under section 18, fails to arrest him in circumstances which are not beyond his control, he shall on conviction be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Chapter V Miscellaneous

22. Bar of jurisdiction. - No court shall question the validity of any direction or order issued under this Act.

23. Bar of legal proceedings. - No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the State Government or any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

24. Power to delegate. - The State Government may, by notification in the





Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act except the power under section 25 may also be exercised subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the notification, by such officer not below the rank of a District Magistrate as may be specified therein.

25. Power to make rules. -

- (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :-
 - (a) the form of notice under section 4 and the manner in which such notice may be served.
 - (b) the form of register of habitual offenders and the particulars to be entered therein;
 - (c) the authority to whom and the manner in which any changes or intended change of ordinary residence shall be notified under sub-section (1) of section 7;
 - (d) the nature of restrictions to be observed by registered offenders whose movements have been restricted;
 - (e) the grant of certificate of identity to registered offenders and inspection of such certificates;
 - (f) the conditions under which the offenders may be permitted to leave the area to which their movements have been restricted or the corrective settlements in which they have been placed;
 - (g) the terms upon which offenders may be discharged from corrective settlements;
 - (h) the working, management, control and supervision of corrective settlements including the discipline and conduct of persons placed therein;
 - (i) the conditions for, and the manner of, approving or certifying privately managed settlements;
 - (j) the appointment of non-official visitors for corrective settlements;
 - (k) the condition and circumstances under which members of the family of a habitual offender may be permitted to stay with him in a corrective settlement;
 - (l) the periodical review of the cases of all persons whose movements have been restricted or who are placed in corrective settlements under this Act.
 - (m) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed under this Act.
- (3) In making rules under this Act the State Government may provide that a

contravention of any of the rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall, as soon as may be after they are made, be laid before the State Legislature.

26. Savings - Nothing in this Act affect the powers of any competent authority under any other law for the time being in force to make an order of restriction or detention, and any order passed or direction made under this Act in so far as it conflicts with any other made by a competent authority under such law shall be deemed to be inoperative while the order under such law remains in force.

27. Repeal and savings - On the commencement of this Act, the following Acts, that is to say,-

- (1) the Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947 (Bom. Li of 1947).
- (2) the Hyderabad Habitual Offenders (Restriction and Settlement) Act, 1954 (Hyd. XXII of 1954), and
- (3) the Saurashtra Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 194751 (Sau. XXXI of 1951) shall stand repealed :

Provided that such repeal shall not affect -

- (a) the previous operation of any Act so repealed, or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;
- (b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any Act so repealed;
- (c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Act so repealed;
- (d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed, as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided further that, subject to the preceding proviso, anything done or any action taken (including orders or rules made, notices issued and settlements established or approved) under any Act so repealed shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and shall continue in force according unless and until





superseded by any thing done or any action taken under this Act.

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- 327 Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act.
- 328 Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.
- 329 Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act.
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- 459 Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
- 460 All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

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ANTROLIKAR COMMITTEE REPORT

Excerpts from the Ex-Criminal Tribes Rehabilitation Committee Report, Government of Bombay, 1950

Introductory

1. The Government of Bombay repealed the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924, in its application to the Bombay State, with effect from 13th August 1949 and by their Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8721, dated the 25th August, 1949 were pleased to appoint a Committee to go in to the question of rehabilitation of members of the former Criminal Tribes. The following were the members appointed:

1. Dr. K.B. Antrolikar, M.L.A., *Chairman*
2. Shri B.N. Jakkal, *Member*
3. Shri K.S. Sarangapani, *Member*
4. Shri F.B. Dabhi, M.L.A., *Member*
5. Shri G.G. Karkhanis, *Member*
6. Shri Ravishankar Vyas, *Member*
7. Shri P.S. Nadkarni, Engineer under the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, *Member*
8. Shri P. S. Jadhao, a resident of Sholapur Ex-Settlement and a member of the Ex-criminal Tribes, was appointed as an additional member of the Committee under Government Resolution, Education and Industries Department, No. 8721 of 12th October 1949.
9. Shri U.R. Seolekar, Backward Class Welfare Officer, Sholapur, was appointed as Secretary of our Committee.

2. The Government Resolution announcing the appointment of the Committee specifies the term of reference in general as under :

"To go into the question of rehabilitation of members of tribes, till recently designated Criminal Tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in the conditions resulting from the repeal of that Act and to suggest ways and means of their uplift."

3. We were asked to submit our report within four months period. But the same had to be extended, often, giving in total fourteen and half months to the Committee to complete its work, as Dr. K.B. Antrolikar, Chairman of the Committee and Shri F.B. Dabhi, member of the Committee had to attend both the sessions of the Bombay Legislative Assembly of the year 1949-50 and they could find little time to tour with the Committee. Moreover the problems for which the Committee had to collect data were varied and required the Committee to undertake extensive tours in the State which also





required much time. In view of this delay to submit the final Report of the Committee, we made an Interim Report to Government in the month of May 1950, and requested them to take urgent action on all proposals included therein.

4. We named our Committee as the Ex-Criminal Tribes Rehabilitation Committee and held its first meeting at Poona on the 11th September 1949 to chalk out our preliminary programme. A preliminary point was raised as to whether we should go into the question of rehabilitation of all Ex-criminal Tribes or restrict ourselves to the question of the rehabilitation of tribes which were treated criminal just before 13th August 1949. We came to the conclusion that we should go into the question of rehabilitation of all Ex-Criminal Tribes Denotified in and after the year 1939.

5. We adopted the following procedure for our work :

- (i) To prepare a questionnaire to assess public opinion on the problems of rehabilitation of Ex-Criminal Tribes.
- (ii) (a) To visit Ex-settlement and Ex-Free Colony places in the State together with urban and rural localities where the members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes are residing in considerable number with a view to getting first-hand information about their living conditions in general.
 - (b) To meet the representatives of the Ex-Criminal Tribes and others interested in the amelioration of their conditions and discuss with them difficulties and problems of uplift of the Ex-Criminal Tribes.
 - (iii) To arrange meetings in the office of the Collector of each District visited by the Committee of officials and non-officials representing the following Departments and Agencies to have a healthy exchange of views on the problems of uplift and rehabilitation of the Ex-Criminal Tribes :
 - (1) The District Magistrate
 - (2) The District Superintendent of Police
 - (3) Administrative and Inspecting Officers of the Educational Department
 - (4) Officers of the Co-operative Department
 - (5) Officers of the Excise and Prohibition Department
 - (6) Officers of the Forest Department
 - (7) Managers of Remand Homes, Government Employment Exchanges, Textile Mills and Factories having members of Ex-Criminal Tribes as their employees



(8) Representatives of voluntary agencies and institutions doing ameliorative work among the Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes.

(9) Prominent local social workers and leaders

(iv) To examine witnesses specially acquainted with or taking special interest in the problems of the Ex-Criminal Tribes.

6. We issued over 950 copies of questionnaire to officials, non-officials and educated members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. In all we received 150 replies to the questionnaire including 35 replies given by the representatives of the Ex-Criminal Tribes.

7. We visited the following places and localities inhabited by the Ex-Criminal Tribes:

Gujarat : Nadiad, district Kaira. Uttarsanda, district Kaira. Mahudha, District Kaira. Borsad, District Kaira. Bochasan, district Kaira. Dabhashi, district Kaira. Ahmedabad, district Ahmedabad. Naroda (Ahmedabad Ex-Settlement, district Ahmedabad). Baroda, district Baroda. Chhani, district Baroda. Sunsar, district Mehsana. Matarwadi, district Mehsana.

Maharashtra : Bombay (Kamatipura, Naygaon, Saitan Chowki and Worli). Ahmednagar, district Ahmednagar. Undrigaon, district Ahmednagar. Mundwa, district Poona. Baramati, district Poona. Sangli, district South Satara. Nandre, district South Satara. Karad, district North Satara. Umbraj, district North Satara. Kolhapur, district Kolhapur. Gadchinglaj, district Kolhapur. Waldoni village, district Thana. Ambarnath Ex-Settlement, district Thana. Barsi Ex-Free Colony, district Sholapur. Savatgaon Ex-Free Colony, district Sholapur. Pandharpur, district Sholapur. Sholapur Ex-Settlement, district Sholapur. Hotgi Ex-Free Colony, district Sholapur. Jalgaon, district East Khandesh. Parola, district East Khandesh. Dhulia, district West Khandesh. Dondaicha, district West Khandesh. Nandurbar, district West Khandesh.

Karnataka : Bijapur Ex-Settlement, district Bijapur. Bagalkot, district Bijapur. Muchkandi Tanda, district Bijapur. Gadag Ex-Settlement, district Dharwar. Hubli Ex-Settlement, district Dharwar. Belgaum, district Belgaum. Khanapur, district Belgaum. Konnur, district Belgaum. Gokak, district Belgaum.

8. Eleven meetings with district officials and non-officials were held at the following



places :

(1) Ahmedabad; (2) Sholapur; (3) Bijapur; (4) Hubli (for Dharwar district); (5) Belgaum; (6) Ahmednagar; (7) Satara; (8) Sangli; (9) Kolhapur; (10) Jalgaon; (11) Dhulia.

9. In order to finish touring work in shorter time we ourselves divided in sub-committees. A sub-committee consisting of Dr. K.B. Antrolikar, Shri G.G.Karkhanis and Shri B.N. Jakkal visited the districts of South Satara, North Satara and Kolhapur. Another Sub-Committee consisting of Shri K.G. Sarangpani, P.S. Nadkarni, P.S. Jadhao and Shri U.R. Seolekar, Secretary, toured the Districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, East and West Khandesh. Shri Dabhi along with Shri Seolekar, Secretary of the Committee, toured the District of Mehsana, especially to see the conditions of Thakardas who are an Ex-Criminal Tribe of the old Baroda State and who form a considerable population of the Mehsana District.

10. We express our sense of gratitude to officials and non-officials who gave full co-operation and assistance in the deliberations of our Committee and to those who took the trouble of sending replies to our questionnaire. We put on record the loyal and devoted services rendered by the Secretary of our Committee, Shri U.R. Seolekar in writing and completing this report and we take this opportunity to thank him sincerely for the same.

U.R. Seolekar, Secretary

(Signed) Krishna B. Antrolikar (Chairman), Fulsinhji Dabhi, B.N.Jakkal, K.G. Sarangpani, G.G. Karkhanis, P.S. Nadkarni, Parshuram S. Jadhao, Poona dated the 2nd November 1950

Summary of Conclusions and other Recommendations

General

1. There are 28 communities which are enumerated in the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee Report of 1939, which were brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. We add to this list Thakardas of the old Baroda State residing in village where the Criminal Tribes Act was made applicable. We thus treat 29 tribes in all as the Ex-Criminal Tribes of the Bombay State.



2. As most of the Ex-Criminal Tribes are included in the list of the Backward Classes, we have recommended special facilities to be given to the Ex-Criminal Tribes over and above the facilities given to them as Backward Classes.
3. We recommend that Baraiyas of the Kaira District, Chhapparbands and Thakardas belonging to the villages brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act of the old Baroda State should be included in the Backward Classes and they be made eligible for facilities provided by Government to the Backward classes at present. The special facilities recommended by us for Ex-Criminal Tribes may not be given to these communities.
4. Mang-Garudis, Kanjar Bhats and Pardhis should be treated as nomadic tribes and only they be made eligible for the facilities recommended for the nomadic tribes.
5. The term 'Dharalas' should be discontinued and tribes denoted by the term 'Dharalas' may be denoted by their respective names. For the sake of convenience we have used the term Baraiyas to denote all tribes denoted by the word 'Dharalas' in this Report.
6. New avenues for employment and industries, such as spinning and tile making for example which are basic in nature as they concern fundamental needs of man of food, clothing and shelter should be found out and efforts made to organise them through Government or other agencies. The members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes should be encouraged to take up such new industries. There are certain other occupations which are not based on the fundamental needs of man and the economic life in general. But for these there is a demand as they are based on sentiment, culture, tradition or faith, such as selling grass for feeding cows to pilgrims by Pardhis of Pandharpur. Selling of Manipot or beads by Pardhi women in Bombay or selling of flowers by Wagharis at Baroda may be found out and efforts made to make Ex-Criminal Tribes to pick up such occupations.
7. Special elaborate suggestions about secondary and higher education have not been made as the question of the same will not arise for a number of years. For the time being we think facilities given to them as Backward Classes will be sufficient. Government should proceed on the lines suggested by us for Primary Education when the question of making special provisions for Secondary and Higher Education will arise.
8. As soon as a person belonging to any community and particularly to the Ex-Criminal Tribes is produced before a Magistrate for the second offence under the Indian Penal Code against property and person he should be handed over to experts in



psychoanalysis, criminology and allied sciences to examine him. The result of such examination should be informed to the Magistrate who thereafter should proceed to pass judgment on such accused. Such study of the accused will enable to find out whether the crime committed by him is a result of criminal tendency which can be checked and directed to useful channels or of a criminal tendency which has been hardened and become a habit of the accused.

8A. Useful activities run under the former Criminal Tribes Settlement Department should be revived and arrangement made to organise them properly for the benefit of the Ex-Criminal Tribes.

Education

9. Rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory Primary Education Act is highly essential. The Government should issue strict orders to the various School Boards to enforce Primary Education in schools, situated in areas where the members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes are residing in considerable number. The Backward Class officer should be asked to furnish list of all such schools to Government.

10. District Committees formed of officers of the Backward Class Department and the Education Department with one or two non-officials interested in the amelioration of the Ex-Criminal Tribes to consider problems of education of Ex-Criminal Tribes and to make suggestions to make education popular among them, should be constituted with Backward Class Welfare Officer as its Secretary.

11. It is necessary to make adequate provisions of free supply of slates, books stationary and clothes to poor and deserving Backward Class pupils so as to induce their parents to take necessary interest in sending children to school. Government should impose certain conditions, in consultation with the Backward Class Officer and the Director of Public Instruction to make the School Boards take full advantage of Government grant-in-aid in this regard, as it appears that Government grant-in-aid is sacrificed by School Boards in order to avoid payment of their due 'share' which results in making no provision or inadequate provision of expenditure required for supplying stationary, books and clothes to Backward Class pupils. An amount, sufficient to meet the estimated cost of supply of clothes, books etc. to deserving Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils should be kept at the disposal of the Backward Class Officer in case the School Boards do not make necessary provisions for Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils. Or all school equipment should be given to Backward Class pupils by Government direct through the Backward Class Department or the Educational Department and the various

School Boards made to pay their share to Government.

12. Big colonies of the Ex-Criminal Tribes should be treated as 'special treatment areas' and all measures to improve education should be implemented intensively in all such areas. It should be seen that within the next 10 years the educational standard of the Ex-Criminal Tribes is brought on par with others by implementing all measures recommended in this Report.

13. Primary schools or classes for Ex-Criminal Tribes should be provided in their localities. A class should be provided in Ex-Criminal Tribes locality if there are at least 20 pupils to attend it. It should be a general policy to provide schools in their locality for the first two standards of the Primary School, at least.

14. As far as possible all first grade schools situated in the Ex-Criminal Tribes localities should be converted to Basic Schools and education given to them through a selected useful craft suited to the Ex-Criminal Tribes.

15. Arrangement should be made to appoint one Supervisor Teacher, who should be a II year trained teacher, as an extra hand in each Special Treatment Area school.

16. The Head Master and Teachers of schools situated in the Ex-Criminal Tribes Colonies should be paid some special allowance for special and individual attention to Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils. It should be granted to them on conditions which will ensure sincere efforts on their part and will bring qualitative fruitful results. Their additional exact duties should be defined. This measure should be tried as an experiment in a few schools in the beginning.

17. Night schools should be started for school going children who on the grounds of domestic and other difficulties do not attend day schools.

18. Qualified persons from Ex-Criminal Tribes should be appointed as Primary School Teachers in such Schools. The limit of percentage marks imposed on them should be withdrawn for a period of 10 years and qualified Ex-Criminal Tribes persons appointed as Teachers. Recruitment of such teachers should not be done through the Staff Selection Committee constituted by the Primary Education Act. Such teachers if found inefficient should be removed from service. Such teachers should be sent for training after completion of two years satisfactory service.

19. In Ex-Criminal Tribes colony schools, the number of pupils per teacher on rolls should be fixed as 30, with average attendance 20.

20. Compulsion in education should be enforced to boys and girls of the age group 6 to 14 in Ex-Settlement areas at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli. Pupils who have





passed the Primary School Certificate Examination standard should be exempted from such compulsion.

21. Rewards should be given to class teachers from whose class, the Ex-Criminal Tribes children pass their examination for promotion to the next class, according to the scale given in Chapter III of the Report. These rewards are to be limited for higher primary classes only. Grant or rewards should be modified in the case of teachers who would get special allowances.

22. Encouragement should be given in Primary Schools by awarding monthly scholarships to a fairly sufficient number of promising and regular pupils. These scholarships should be limited to the upper primary classes in the case of non-wandering tribes, while in the case of wandering tribes, they should be for the lower classes also. The rates of such scholarships at different stages in the school should be according to the schedule given in Chapter III. In the case of wandering tribes $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent pupils should be given such scholarships in the first five years and 25 per cent in the next five years. In the case of non-wandering tribes these scholarships should be given to 20 per cent pupils in the first five years and 10 per cent pupils in the next five years. The position should be reviewed after 10 years.

23. The Regional Committees of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka should be requested to extend their social education work in Ex-Criminal Tribes colonies, by imposing conditions on social education officers to show special work of imparting social education to Ex-Criminal Tribes residing in their respective jurisdictions.

24. Literate boys, girls above the age of 12 years and adults should be trained in suitable cottage industries in rural areas through the peripatetic parties and mechanical trades, in urban areas, by regularly starting industrial schools. Such Industrial schools should be started at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Hubli, Gadag, Bijapur and Ambernath. Trainees who receive training should be given Rs. 30 as stipends per month and after completion of training Rs. 500 should be given to him for purchase of equipment, tools and working capital to start the industry. Fifty per cent of this amount should be subsidy and the remaining as loan returnable in 36 monthly instalments. Three big industrial training centres should be established at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli to train Ex-criminal tribes boys and girls in various trades.

25. An adequate number of vacancies for Tailoring and Carpentry courses should be reserved for Chhara boys in Government Industrial Technical workshop of the Labour Department at Ahmedabad, till the scheme of a separate industrial centre at Naroda

materializes.

26. Segregation of children, particularly, the children of the hardened criminal is neither desirable nor practical also. Neglected children should be sent to Certified schools under the provisions of the Children's Act and the said Act made applicable to all big Ex-Criminal Tribes colonies in the Bombay State.

27. Following additional hostel facilities should be given to Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils, over and above the facilities given to the Backward Class pupils -

(i) Backward Class Hostels run by Government and private agencies should take initiative to have 20 per cent children of the Ex-Criminal Tribes in the hostels. Backward class pupils, who can stay with their parents and have educational facility at the place of their residence are not eligible for admission to these hostels. This rule should be relaxed in the case of Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils, at least for a period of 10 years.

(ii) Children of nomadic tribes should have preference in admission to such hostels. A special hostel may be started for the nomadic Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils if 30 such pupils are available at one place. Such 10 hostels should be started in the year 1951-52 to begin with. Out of which 6 hostels should be started 2 at each place at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli, one for boys and one for girls. These 6 hostels should admit 50 inmates in each.

28. Study-cum-Recreation classes should be organized in big Ex-Criminal Tribes colonies for Ex-Criminal Tribes pupils who are not supervised through Backward Class Hostels or Hostels started for them.

Economic

29. Strenuous efforts are necessary to see that a large percentage of Ex-Criminal Tribes is enabled to get jobs in Textile Mills and other Factories. The Rehabilitation Officer should be asked to collect statistical information of labourers required in various departments of the Textile Mills and other Factories and find out scope for employing them. Percentage of Employment of the Ex-Criminal Tribes should be fixed up by the Backward Class Officer in consultation with the Labour Commissioner for a period of ten years.

30. Arrangement should be made through the Managers of Factories and Association of Textile Mill-owners to train Ex-Criminal Tribes on apprenticeship basis. The Government should pay liberal grants to the mills for such training arrangements or even bear the full cost of such training if mill managements do not voluntarily come





forward to do this work.

31. Special provision should be made to give preference to the Ex-Criminal Tribes labourers in the present decasualization scheme.
32. Percentage of employment should be fixed in all Industrial concerns, Textile Mills and Factories where more than 50 labourers are working. Members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes may be rehabilitated at places where they will get remunerative jobs. This arrangement will automatically enable to split up their groups, and help their absorption in the society.
33. Employment should be provided to the Ex-Criminal Tribes in various Government Railway Workshops and semi-Government Factories and concerns. At least 5 per cent of the workers in such concerns should be the members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. They should be taken as unskilled labourers to begin with and trained in various skills in due course.
34. If Trading Estates are established employment should be provided to them as unskilled labourers.
35. They should be employed in Jails as menial staff, in Government, Defence Service and in the Police, in Railway menial staff as coolies, gangsmen and in State Transport, as cleaners, drivers, and conductors, as labourers in Public Works Department, Municipal and District Local Board works.
36. They should be employed in fourth grade Government services as peons, coolies, watchmen and menial staff in various Departments.
37. All primary School Leaving Certificate Examination passed persons should be employed as Primary School Teachers, Talatis or given similar jobs in the Revenue Department, but none from them should be allowed to remain unemployed.
38. Three big industrial training-cum-Production Centres should be started at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli with training facilities in about half a dozen, useful and remunerative industries. Arrangement should be made to enable at least 100 Ex-Criminal Tribes persons to do work in one industry. These centres should be run purely as business concerns and efforts made to make them self sufficient in due course.
39. Industrial training should be given to Ex-Criminal Tribes residing in considerable population through the peripatetic industrial schools and if necessary extra peripatetic schools organized for this purpose. The trainees should be provided liberal stipends while they are under training and adequate loan facilities to run the industry, in which they have received training. Liberal loan facilities should be given to groups of such

trained persons rather than individuals as far as possible.

40. Government should provide experienced persons as secretaries to the industrial and other Co-operative societies organized by Ex-Criminal Tribes. Fifty per cent emoluments incurred on account of such secretaries should be borne by the Government itself.

41. Co-operative Societies of Ex-Criminal Tribes should be advanced loan for Share capital on easy terms to enable them to have adequate loan facility. Government should guarantee to central financing agencies, in case there is difficulty in obtaining loan.

42. The scheme of loan facilities to be given to Backward Class artisans should be implemented with advantage for the individual Ex-Criminal Tribes following productive industries, on individual basis. A committee constituted of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Backward Class Welfare Officer of the District, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the Division concerned and the District Officer for Industrial Co-operative and Village industries having jurisdictions in the District should dispose of such individual loan applications. They may recommend loan but powers of sanctioning it should rest with the joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries. The District Officer for Industrial Co-operative and Village Industries should work as Secretary of the Committee.

43. Apart from Industrial Co-operatives, Multipurpose and Labourers Co-operative should be organized through the Welfare Organizers in Ex-Criminal Tribes Colonies.

44. Facilities should be provided to train Ex-Criminal Tribes women in sewing, weaving, tailoring, embroidery work, needle work and other crafts suited to them. Women teachers to teach these crafts should be appointed in Ex-Criminal Tribes colonies. Women trainees should be provided similar facilities provided to the trainees receiving training through the Peripatetic Training Schools.

45. Young girls who are above the age of 12 should be trained in suitable crafts to train women by starting regular craft training schools at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli.

46. The proposal of agriculture colonization of Ex-Criminal Tribes does not appear feasible. However efforts should be made to enable some Ex-Criminal Tribes following agriculture as their avocation to stay with non-Ex-Criminal Tribes agriculturists in the scheme of agricultural colonization. Separate colonies of the Ex-Criminal Tribes should not be encouraged.





Housing

47. We concur with the provisions of the Government Post War Reconstruction Scheme No.219 and recommend that lands should be given to the members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes at the rate of one and half gunthas to each family in the case of a non-agriculturist family and 3 gunthas in the case of an agriculturist family. It is necessary to have 400 square feet as the actual built area of the house in the case of each family. An additional built area of 200 square feet is necessary for an agriculturist family to use it as a barn.

48. The Government should bring into existence an organization which would start providing housing accommodation to the Ex-Criminal Tribes. For this purpose a committee consisting of the Collector or his Deputy as Chairman and the Executive Engineer, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and one or two social workers as members and the Backward Class Welfare Officer as secretary should be formed in all Districts where there is a considerable population of the Ex-Criminal Tribes and particularly in the Districts of Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Bombay, Bombay Suburban and Thana. A sub-committee of the District Backward Class Committee may be asked to do this work if possible with the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Executive Engineer as members of the same.

49. Housing Co-operative Societies of the Ex-Criminal Tribes wherever possible should be organized.

50. Housing lands should be made available to the Ex-Criminal Tribes to build houses in rural and urban areas where there are more than 5 families. The Mahalkaris and Mamlatdars should be asked to provide housing lands to Ex-Criminal Tribes families where they are less than 5 in number.

51. In case of nomadic tribes, land should be given free. Loans also should be advanced to them to build houses at a very low interest and recovery ordered in easy instalments.

52. There should be no Ex-Criminal Tribe family left without a housing site within the next 3 years in urban areas and 5 years in rural areas.

53. While granting housing sites it should be seen that the Ex-Criminal Tribes are not segregated from the rest of the population.

54. Government should provide at their cost trained secretaries to Housing Co-operative Societies of Ex-Criminal Tribes having more than 50 members.



Social Welfare

55. Welfare activities of the Labour Welfare Department should be organized at all Ex-Criminal Tribes colonies in urban areas. Recreational activities should be organized at other places also through the Welfare Organizers.

56. The present system of caste Panchayat should be gradually remoulded so as to make them channels of social reform. There should be one general Panchayat for all Ex-Criminal Tribes and non-Ex-Criminal Tribes staying in one locality. There should be Sub-Panchayat of each caste, having some advisory members in it from persons of reputation from other castes and social workers.

57. It is necessary to give moral education to the Ex-Criminal Tribes. Recreational and other activities should be arranged in such manner that they should help to train the Ex-Criminal Tribes morally for which Bhajans, Kirtans, lectures and discussions on morals and good principles of all religions should be arranged.

Administrative Machinery and the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act

58. Two officers, one as Rehabilitation Officer for the Ex-Criminal Tribes and the other to look to the industrial development should be appointed under the Backward Class Officer to plan, organize and co-ordinate activities which have been recommended by us in this Report. Welfare Organizers and officers to look to the industrial development should be appointed at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli and in District having considerable population of the Ex-Criminal Tribes. The Backward Class Welfare Officers of the Districts should be made responsible to execute the various schemes and proposals of rehabilitating these tribes.

59. The Habitual Offenders Restriction Act should be amended in the light of the Madras Habitual Offenders Act and its provisions made simpler and wider in order to restrict all habitual offenders from Ex-Criminal Tribes and also others as action on these few notorious characters will enable other Ex-Criminal Tribes to live peacefully in their localities. A conference of the Backward Class Officer, the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and a few selected experts in criminology, magistracy and Police work should be called and amendments to the existing Habitual Offenders Restriction Act made in the light of recommendations made by it.



Other Recommendations

60. Government should encourage voluntary associations to do uplift work among the Ex-Criminal Tribes. But in case no voluntary effort is forthcoming, the Government should undertake to do uplift work for them and in due course give increasing scope to the voluntary associations.
61. The Government should include in their programme of the Housing Department provision for housing of these communities. The Ahmedabad pattern of tenements used for the refugees at Naroda, costing Rs. 3900 for 6 tenements should be taken as a model. The Government should construct such tenements at suitable places and give them to the members of these communities on hire purchase system.
62. If there are any schemes of housing of the general population and if housing Co-operative Societies are formed for that purpose a few members of these communities should be included as members of that society.
63. If there are Housing Societies and sites specially reserved for these communities members from other communities should be encouraged to buy plots or be members in the Housing Co-operative Societies of the Ex-Criminal Tribes.
64. Housing sites owned by the Ex-Criminal Tribes which were forfeited and given to non-Ex-Criminal Tribes by Government should be restored to them if they are willing to go to their villages and stay there permanently.
65. Agricultural lands owned by the Ex-Criminal Tribes which were forfeited and given to non-Ex-Criminal Tribes by Government should be restored to them.
66. Panch Fund and some other public funds raised on the contributions given by the Ex-Criminal Tribes should be handed over to the associations or organizations of Ex-Criminal Tribes doing ameliorative work among them and it should be spent for their uplift.
67. The Umedpur village area (the Sholapur Ex-Settlement area) which is just on the outskirt of the Sholapur Municipal limits should be included in the Sholapur Municipal limits and sanitary and other amenities extended to that area for the benefit of the Ex-Criminal Tribes.
68. One member belonging to the Ex-Criminal Tribes should be nominated by the Government on each of the Backward Class District Committees of Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Poona, Thana, Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts.
69. One member belonging to the Ex-Criminal Tribes should be nominated by Government to represent them in the State Backward Class Board.

Villages where the Criminal Tribes Act of the old Baroda State was in operation have not been included in the list of the Backward Classes. But as they are members of the Ex-Criminal Tribes and as they are really very backward educationally, economically and socially, we recommend that they should be included in the list of the Backward Classes and be made eligible for all the facilities provided to the Backward Classes by Government at present. The special facilities recommended for Ex-Criminal Tribes may not be given to these communities.

We have recommended some special concessions in education to the children of the wandering or nomadic tribes. For this purpose we recommended that Kanjar Bhats or Chharas, Pardhis and Mang-Garidis should be treated as wandering or nomadic tribes.

In Paragraph 72 of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee Report there is a recommendation that the following tribes can no longer be considered criminal : (1) Fatgudis (2) Chhapparbands (3) Kamis (4) Katbus (5) Vanjaris. It also states that the danger from some foreign tribes has not been serious. These communities are the following : (6) Baurias (7) Bhars (8) Minas (9) Oudhias and (10) Pasis. Their population also is probably very small as there are no definite figures available. We may therefore very safely omit these communities from general discussion. The Committee again in the same para has referred to (11) Berads (12) Bhils (13) Kohs (14) Lamanis (15) Waddars and (16) Wagharis as showing gradual improvement in recent years and therefore has recommended their early denotification.



Listing of Criminal Tribes prior to 1952



UTTAR PRADESH

1. BADAKS and BADHIKS : notified S.C. in Badaun; Kheri; Mathura and Shahjahanpur district of U.P. They are S.C.
2. BANJARA; VANJARI, LAMANI, LAMBHDI, LAMBADI : C.T. in four districts of U.P.
3. Barwars : Worshippers of Hindu Gods and Mohammedan Pirs : C.T. Gonda; Hardoi; Sultanpur and Bareli Districts in U.P. S.C. there.
4. Bauriah : Baoriess; Baurias; Bawariyas; Bawaris; Marwaris; MOGHIA : C.T. in Muzzaffar Nagar and Meerut district in U.P. S.C. there.
5. BEDYAS : C.T. in parts of U.P. also known as BERIAS.
6. BHANTUS : C.T. in U.P. confined in settlements in U.P.S.C. there.
7. BHARS : C.T. in U.P. once Suryavanshis occupied and rules over Ayodhya. The Chero aborigins banished the Suryavanshis and ruled there. The Aryans drove the Bhars, Cheros and other tribes to the hills, then the tribals came down and reconquered Ayodhya etc. That is what Elliott says. In U.P. they are Raj Bhars.
8. BORIYA (also ARAKH; Bahelia; Pasi, Raj Pasi) C.T. in Fatehpur and Kanpur districts of U.P.
9. CHAMARS : C.T. in ETAWAH; GHZIPUR; JAHWPUR, in the rest of U.P. S.C.
10. DALERA/DALARIA : C.T. in BARELLI; Merrut and Moradabad districts of U.P. (Famine Driven).
11. DOMS (MAGHAIYAS; ORIYAS; AUDINIYAS; BANSFORES) : S.C. but C.T. In U.P. MAGHALYS DOMS. ORIYA DOMS are notified S.C. in U.P.
12. DUSADHS (CHAKAIS; PALWARS; MAGHIYAS) : PALWAR DUSADHS C.T. in Balliya district of U.P.
13. GANDHILLAS : C.T. in Muzzaffar Nagar of U.P.
14. Gidhais : C.T. in Moradabad District of U.P.



15. GHOSIS : Muslim herdsmen C.T. in Aligarhi; Etah and Mainpuri districts of U.P.

16. GUJARS : C.T. in U.P. (Tradition cattle grazer)

17. HABURAS : C.T. in U.P. where they are S.C.

18. KANJARS : C.T. in U.P.

19. KARWAL NATS : C.T. in U.P.

20. KEWATS : C.T. in Basti district of U.P.

21. KHATIKS : C.T. in Basti & Gonda Districts of U.P. There are Hindu Khatiks and Muslim Khatiks in U.P. , S.C.

22. LODHAS or LODAHS : C.T. in Mainpuri and Fatehpur districts of U.P.

23. MALLAHS : C.T. in U.P.

24. MEWATIS : C.T. in U.P.

25. MUSAHARS : C.T. in Benaras division districts of U.P (Dravidian Jungle Tribes).

26. NUTS or NATS : C.T. in parts of U.P.

27. OUDHIAS : C.T. in Kanpur and Fatehpur Districts of the U.P.

28. PASIS : C.T. in U.P.

29. SANSIAS : C.T. in U.P. and Delhi

30. TAGABHATS : C.T. in Saharanpur District of the U.P.

31. BHALIAS/AHERIAS : S.C. in U.P.

HYDERABAD

1. DOMNARS or DOMARS (Reddys and Arais) : in post denotification period C.T. in Hyderabad State.



2. DONGA YERUKANS/KORACHAS/KORAVAS : C.T. in Hyderabad
3. KAIKADIS : C.T. in Hyderabad.
4. KOMAKAPUS : C.T. in Hyderabad State.
5. ODDARS or WODDARS : C.T. in Hyderabad State.
6. TALEGA PAMULAS or PEDDATY-GOLLAS or THELLA PAMAWADS ; C.T. in Hyderabad under the name "THELLA PAMAWADS - YERA GOLLAS, PEDDITI GOLLAS, PARIKINOKKAAS & GURU DASARIS.
7. YENADIS (Madras) or YENADIWADS (Hyderabad) : YENADIS C.T. in Madras, YENADIWAD C.T. in Hyderabad.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1. ADI-DRAVIDAS IN Chingelput District
2. Ambalgars/Moottankampadti and Suriyanur; Trichinapalli District.
3. Lambadi in Madras
4. Bhattu Turkas, C.T. in Chittoor District of Madras State
5. BOWAS (PEDDAS and DONGAS) : in Kurnool; Belrarvi; Ananthapur; Cuddapah and Chittoor in the Madras State also known BEDARS/BERAD on or after 1/1/1920 in Bombay State. (Originally a martial people, task force of Hyder Ali or Tipu's army). According to Enthoven in Belgaum an independent Bedar state under the Peshwas. Rebelled against the British, defeated in 1820. In Bombay State Bedar uprising in 1829 and 1825.
 - 5.1 PAIGIAS : C.T. in Madras
6. Buda Bukkalas; also Ghakalas and Pamulas : C.T. in Guntur District of Madras State.
7. Dasaris (Dongas & Gudas) : C.T. in Madras State, all over.

8. Dommars or Domars (Reddis & Arais) : were a C.T. in Madras State and still in Post-denotification period C.T. in Hyderabad State.

9. GHASIS : C.T. in Vasakhapattanam District in Madras State.

10. IRULARS : C.T. in North and South Arcot; Trichinopoly and Madras City of Madras State; Forest Tribe.

11. Jogis/Jogulas; C.T.

12. KALADIS, also "PARAYARS" C.T. in Ramanad District Classed as S.C.

13. KALLARS (PERAMALAIS; KOOTERPALS and PERIYA SURIYURS) : C.T. in Madura North and South; Tanjore and Trichanapoly Districts.

14. Kanjars : also Madras State

15. KEPUMARIS : Mainly in Kurnool; Salem; Coimbtoor and South Arcot Districts.

16. Kintali Kalingas : were C.T. in 6 villages in Pondur P.S. Limits of Vizagapattanam District.

17. Konda Doras : South Vizagapattanam District (Hill Cultivators)

18. KORACHAS almost all over Madras State under different local names : Koracha; Korava; Erukula; Koravar S.C. in Mysore State.

19. KARUMBARAVAS : C.T. in Ramvad Dist. of Madras.

20. Modigas : C.T. in the Kurnool District.

21. Malas : C.T. in Madras S.C. there.

22. Maravars (Sambanads and Appanad-Kondayan-Kottai Maravars) : C.T. in Tinnevelly and Ramnad Districts of Madras.

23. Mutharachas : C.T. in Madras State. Same as Muthurians.

24. NAKKALAS : C.T. in East Godavari District.





25. NOKKARS/NOKKANS : C.T. in Chingleput District.
26. ODDARS/WODDARS : C.T. in Madras.
27. PICCHARIS : C.T. in Bellary District of Madras. Same as PARDHIS, a hunter tribe.
28. Pichiguntalas : C.T. in Cuddapah District.
29. Poligars : C.T. in Chittoor District - A martial tribe. In a battle with the British 1799-1801 they killed 15 British Officers.
30. PARIYAS/RENGANOOR Parayias of Chittoor District, and REPPUR PARAYIAS of South Arcot District in Madras are C.T. also S.C. in Madras.
31. REDDIKAS : Only a small section notified in East Godavari District.
32. RELLIS : C.T. in Vizagapatnam District.
33. TALYARIS (DVAGUDIS) : C.T. in Cuddapah District.
34. TALEGA PAMULAS, or PEDDATI GOLLAS or THELLA PAMAWADS : Talega Pamulas or Peddati gollas C.T. in Madras. Also known as YERRA GOLLAS; PEDDETI GOLLAS, PARIKINOKKALLAS and GURU DASARIES.
35. TELLUNGAPPALATTI CHATTIS : C.T. in Madras.
36. THOTTIA-NAICKS : also known as Kambalathans or Jathi Pillays, or Tottiyans, C.T. in Madras State.
37. URALIGAUNDANS : C.T. in Tanjor District of Madras.
38. VALAYARS : As early as 1868 they were mentioned as " a low and debased class", in the manual of Madura District. C.T. in Madura and Coimbatore Districts of Madras State.
39. Vallayankuppam Padaychis : C.T. in South Arcot district of Madras State.
40. Vattaikarans : C.T. in Tanjor District.



41. Vettuya Goundans : C.T. in Trichinopoly District.

42. YATAS : DONGA YATAS : C.T. in Vizagapattanam District.

43. YENADIS (Madras), or Yenadiwads (Hyderabad) : Yenadis C.T. in Madras and Yenadiwads C.T. in Hyderabad.

BOMBAY STATE

1. LAMANIS of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwad districts (also known as Sugalis) notified as C.T. in Bombay State.

2. BHAMTAS (IAKARIS) : C.T. in Bombay province. Also known as GHANTICHOR and UCHALYA. In Bombay state known as KHIS-KATTRUS; VADARI, KALWADOAR; TUDUG WAWDAR; KAWATIS.

3. VHAMPTA (Rajput) : Rajput Bhamta or Pardesi Bhamtas are a distinct class than TAKARI BHAMTAS. C.T. in Bombay province.

4. BHILS : Were convicted of non-bailable offences, or were required to give security under Section 110 Cr. P.C. on or 1.1.1920, were notified as C.T. in East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Puna and Solopur district in Bombay State.

5. BOYAS (PEDDAS and DONGAS) also known as BEDARS or BERADS on or after 1.1.1920 C.T. in Bombay State (originally martial people, soldiers of Hydar Ali & Tipu's Army) In Belgaum independent State under the Peshwas. Under the British they rebelled and were defeated in Bombay State uprising in 1829 and 1895.

6. KALKADIS : C.T. in Bombay State, also Hyderabad.

7. KANJARS : C.T. also in Bombay

8. MAN-GARUDIS : C.T. in Bombay State S.C. there.

9. NIRSHIKARIS, also Hiran Shikari, or Pardhi in Bombay State.

10. TADVIS : C.T. in Bombay on or after 1.1.1920



AND THE PUNJAB.

1. AHERIAS, or Behelias, or Aheris, or Heris, Patiyala, East Punjab's States Union, and the Punjab S.C. but notified as Tribes.
2. BARRAS : Notified in Punjab; Patiyala and East Punjab's States union S.C.
3. BAURIAH; BAORIESS; BAURIAS; BAWARIYAS; BAWARIS; MARWARIS, MOGHIA : C.T. in Punjab, Delhi as S.C.
4. BEDYAS : C.T. in Punjab
5. BENGALIS/BHANGALIS : C.T. in Punjab
6. BHEDKUTS : C.T. in the Punjab
7. BHURA BRAHMANS : C.T. in Kangra District, Punjab
8. CHHURAS or CHURAS : C.T. in village Savhra in Amritsar dist. and Fatehgarh and Shavhraon in Firozpur District in the Punjab.
9. DHEAS or DHES : C.T. also S.C. in Punjab, Patiyala also East Punjab States Union.
10. DHENWARS : C.T. in the Gurgaon district of Punjab.
11. GANDHILLAS : C.T. in Patiyala district, East Punjab states Union and the Punjab. In Punjab they are S.C.
12. JATS (GUTKAS or DILLONS) : Gurkas and Dillon Jats are C.T. in some parts of the Punjab State.
13. Kanjars : C.T. in the Punjab; Patiyala and East Punjab states union in Punjab S.C. other states S.T.
14. MAHATAMS : C.T. in Firozpur district of Punjab.
15. MEWATIS : C.T. in the Punjab.

16. MINAS : C.T. in the Punjab, Patiyala and East Punjab States Union.

17. NUTS or NATS : C.T. in parts of Punjab.

18. RACHBANDS : C.T. in the Punjab.

19. SANSIAS : C.T. in the Punjab, Patiyala, East Punjab states union.

20. SINGHIKATS : C.T. in the Punjab.

21. TAGUS : C.T. in KARNAL Dist. of Punjab.

RAJASTHAN, MADHYA PRADESH & BHOPAL STATE

1. BAIRAGIS : C.T. in Bhopal State.

2. BANJARA; VANJARI; LAHANI; LAMVHADI; LAMBADI; part Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, notified in Madhya Bharat, S.C..

3. BANCHHADAS : C.T. in Dhar, Sitaman, Dewas, Indore in Madhya Bharat.

4. BAURIAH; BAORIESS; BAURIAS; VAWRIYAS; BAWARIA; MARWARIS; MOGIA : part of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat; in Ajmer S.C.

5. BEDYAS : C.T. in Vindhya Pradesh (M.P) also referred to as BERIAS.

6. BHANMATES : C.T. in Dewas, Madhya Bharat.

7. BHATS : C.T. in Jodhpur division of Rajasthan, wandering poets and singers.

8. BHILS : C.T. in Jalore and Pali districts in Rajasthan (Pressure of Famine)

9. BIJORIA : C.T. in Bhopal

10. CHANDRAVEDIS; SONARIAS; SANALIRIAS : C.T. in Vindhya Pradesh (Chandravedisi Sonurias and Sanurias C.T. in Bhopal State).

11. Kanjars : C.T. in Madhya Bharat; Rajasthan, Ajmer and Bhopal states. They are S.C. in these places.





12. MINAS : MINA CHOWKIDARS have also been notified in some parts of Rajasthan (Better placed as they were former rulers of land later held by Jaipur Kings)
13. MULTANIS : C.T. in Udaipur and Bhilwara of Rajasthan.
14. NAIKS : C.T. in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan.
15. NIRSHIKARIS : C.T. as Pardhi in Madhya Bharat.
16. NUTS or NATS : C.T. in Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh.
17. PASIS : C.T. in Vindhya Pradesh
18. SANSIAS : C.T. in Ajmer, Delhi, Bhopal, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan.

MYSORE, WEST BENGAL, BIHAR, ORISSA, J & K, SAURASHTRA, KUTCH

1. BAURIAH; BAORIESS; MARWARI; BAURIAHS : C.T. in Bihar.
2. BEDYAS : C.T. in West Bengal, also referred to as Berias
3. BHARS : C.T. in West Bengal, Bihar
4. DANDASIS : C.T. in Ganjan district of Orissa. S.C. in rest of Orissa.
5. DHARIS : C.T. in Patna; Munger and Bhagalpur districts of Bihar.
6. DHEKARUS : C.T. in West Bengal, and Santhal parganas of Bihar.
7. DOMS : MAGHALYA, DONS: C.T. in Bihar, only the convicted ones are C.T. in West Bengal.
8. BANSFORE DOMS : C.T. in Bihar
9. ORIYA DOMS and ALIDINIYAS are C.T. in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal.
10. DUSADHS : CHAKAI AND MADHIYA DAUSADS C.T. in Bihar.



11. GANTICHOR or GANTUKOLLARS : C.T. in Mysore State.
12. GHASIS : C.T. in Orissa also S.C.
13. GONDAS : C.T. in Orissa, convicted ones are C.T. in West Bengal.
14. HANDIJOGIS : C.T. in Bangalore and Kokir districts of Mysore state, also S.C.
15. HINGORA : C.T. in Kutch.
16. JAINTRA PANS : C.T. in Orissa. Under Tajpur P.S. alone.
17. KARWAL NATS : C.T. in West Bengal & Bihar.
18. KORACHAS & KORAVAS : C.T. in Mysore States under names. Also ERUKULA and KORAVAR. S.C. in Mysore State.
19. LODHAS or LODAHS : C.T. in Singhum District in Bihar the convicted ones are C.T. in West Bengal. In West Bengal, they are S.C. (correction they are S.T. also found in Mayurbhanj - Mahashweta Devi).
20. MIANS : C.T. in Certain parts Halar district in Saurashtra.
21. MUNDA POTTAS : C.T. in Ganjam District of Orissa.
22. MUSAHARS : C.T. in Bihar, also S.C. there (Dravidian Jungle Tribe)
23. ODDARS or WODDARS : C.T. Mysore also S.C. there.
24. PAIDIS : C.T. in Koraput district of Orissa.
25. PARNAS or PERNAS : C.T. in J & K.
26. SANIYAS : C.T. in J & K.
27. TALEGA PAMULAS or PEDDATI GOLLAS or THELLA PAMAWADS : C.T. in Orissa.

Sample Statewise Classification of DNTs



STATE	TRIBE					
	Banjara	Vadar	Kaikadi	Pardhi	Kanjar	Berad
					bhat	
ANDHRA	S.T.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.
KARNATAKA	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.
DELHI	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.C.
UTTAR PRADESH	O.B.C.	O.B.C.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.
ORISSA	S.T.	S.C.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.C.
BENGAL	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.	S.C.
BIHAR	S.T.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.
GUJARAT	S.T.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.
HIMACHAL PRADESH	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.T.
RAJASTHAN	S.C.	S.C.	S.C.	S.T.	S.T.	S.C.
MAHA-RASHTRA	DNT	DNT	S.C.	S.T.	DNT	DNT
TAMILNADU	DNT	DNT	S.C.	S.T.	DNT	DNT

Petition to the National Human Rights Commission

The following is the text of the note on Advisory Group on the Human rights of the De-notified Communities and others similarly placed communities prepared by Dr. Rajeev Dhavan and submitted to the National Human Rights Commission.



Introduction :

1.1. From the end of the eighteenth century through to Independent India, successive British regimes in India followed a policy of constituting certain communities and groups as criminal through various statutory and other notifications.

(Reg. XII of 1793 : Act XXX of 1836 : *Notification of Criminal Tribes and Castes Act 1871*, renewed in 1910 and 1920)

1.2. The statutory demarcation of their communities added to their isolation and further victimization, led to invidious treatment being meted out towards them, the destruction of their existing or potential resource base, increasing social and governmental persecution and the continuance of inhuman treatment towards them from one generation to the next, with no hope or respite.

1.3. The Criminal Tribes Act 1871-1911 was repealed in Madras in 1947 and Bombay in 1949 and more generally, in 1952 (following the All India Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee of 1949). However, the plight of these 'so-called' tribes --- now statutorily renamed 'denotified communities' (DC) or *vimukta jatis* has worsened. According to one estimate drawn from the census, the Census of 1961 placed their number at 27,102,180 in 1961. Such estimates are inexact. Various government reports simply refer to these communities as "unspecified". A large number of peoples are thus, even excluded from the memory of enumeration.

1.4. Although British settlements for these communities proved to be persecutorial ghettos, some ameliorative measures were suggested for their plight - a sentiment echoed in the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (1955) but, never firmly put into effect.

None the less, the possible benefits of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in 1952 was short lived, in that 'Habitual Offenders' legislation was passed by various States opening up precisely the same avenues for mal-identification and persecution as the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871.

1.5. Over the last few years, various concerned literatures and activities have pointed to the continuing plight of the DCs and asked for the creation of a National Commission to examine the issue.



1.6. There is sufficient testimony that the DCs are amongst the most disadvantaged and discriminated against communities in the world and live in conditions of constant and continuous persecution. Possessed of no resources and little programmatic help, there is little possibility of social redemption for them or their children for generations to come.

The Proposal :

2.1. Following discussions with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), it is proposed that an Advisory Group by the NHRC be set up :

(a) To examine and report on the predicament of the denotified communities and others similarly placed on an ongoing basis ;

(b) and, in particular,

(I) To consider how the NHRC public authorities and the public generally can be apprised of the predicament of these communities.

(ii) To document information and data on the said communities;

(iii) To advise on how serial Demography and geographical location of these communities can be ascertained in the Census;

(iv) To report on atrocities and prosecutions and denial of human rights to these communities by officials and others; and suggest what can be done by way of immediate and long term remedies in respect of such action's denials;

(v) To make any further reports or recommendations on any other matter referred to the by the NHRC or which the Advisory Group considers appropriate.

2.1 The Advisory Group may add to their number with the permission of the Chairperson of the MHRC, and, may - at its own discretion - appoint such further subgroups to assist it in its work.

2.3 The Advisory Group may have its meeting at the commission which shall provide such assistance and support as it may consider appropriate.

In response to the Petition submitted to the National Human Rights Commission by the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes Rights Action Group and the Note prepared by Dr. Rajeev Dhavan, the NHRC issued the following order :

"The Petition above mentioned was placed before the commission on 18-5-1998 and as per directions therein, the Commission has constituted an Advisory Group set out below to examine the matter and advise the Commission as to the nature of the enquiries that the Commission could undertake as well as the recommendation that it could make to the Central/State Governments on areas of human rights concerns in

respect of the 'Denotified Tribes' and to furnish its advice and suggestions within two months :

1. Shri B. D. Sharma, Chairman
2. Smt. Mahasveta Devi, Member
3. Dr. G. N. Devy, Member
4. Shri Laxman Gaikwad, Member
5. Smt. Ananya Chatterjee, Member
6. Dr. Rajeev Dhavan, Senior Advocate Supreme Court of India, as the Legal Advisory of the Advisory Group.

I am, therefore, to forward, herewith a copy of the Commission's directions dated 18-5-1998 and to request you to submit the report by 17-7-1998 for placing it before the Commission."

(Signed by Shri E. I. Malekar, Assistant Registrar--Law--National Human Rights Commission)

The following is the text prepared by Shri P. Satchidanandan, Malayalam writer popularly known as Anand, who was co-opted by the group as a Member, for submission to the National Human Rights Commission.

Introduction :

Smt. Mahasveta Devi, President, Denotified & Nomadic Tribes Rights Action Group, Baroda and others submitted a petition on the inhuman conditions in which such communities live and the atrocities they are subjected to before the National Human Rights Commission on 5 May 1998. The NHRC constituted an Advisory Group with Shri B. D. Sharma as Chairman and five others as members to advise the Commission as to the nature of the enquiries they could undertake as well as the recommendations that they could make to the Central/State Governments in this regard vide their memorandum No.132/13/97-98 dated 18-5-1998.

Background :

Itinerant and nomadic communities have always evaded the understanding of mainstream population. Though these communities have been playing a useful role in the villages as traders of food grains, salt etc., suppliers of forest produce, and entertainers, their touch-and-go existence had woven a cloud of suspicion and mystery around them.

As the static pattern of life changed to one supported by large scale communication networks like roads, railways etc. and industries, under the colonial rule, most of the





functions performed by the wandering communities became irrelevant. Having no land and other resources to bank on, some sections of the communities took to predatory activities.

The British administration, after the suppression of thuggery and then the Mutiny, in a paranoid mood, was seeing crime everywhere. Their inability to understand the life-style of the wandering communities compounded by the suspicion that some of them had aligned with the Mutinners led them to take a very harsh view on these people. Following the philosophy of caste system, they interpreted that crime too was a caste based feature in India. This culminated in the enactment of the first Criminal Tribes Act in 1871, which was followed by harsher versions of it in 1911 and in 1924.

Under these Laws, the local administrations had wide powers to identify and notify whole communities as criminals and to regulate and confine them in prison-like settlements. A larger number of communities were thus declared as criminal tribes throughout the country. Once a community was declared criminal, every member of it, irrespective of the fact whether the individual had committed any offence or not could be confined. Whereas an ordinary convict sent to jail had some limit to his sentence, and some hope of final release a member of a criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act had none. Once he or she was 'settled' it could be for life, rather for their posterity too. Such settled people were also used as captive labour by landlords and industrial establishments in connivance with the police.

The practice of such statutory condemnation of whole communities as criminal and the consequent forced isolation from the society for generations drew severe criticism by the leaders of Freedom movement. After Independence, in 1952, the new Government repealed the Criminal Tribes Act. All the erstwhile criminal tribes are henceforth known as Denotified communities or *Vimukta jati*.

Present Status :

The Backwards Classes Enquiry Committee (1955) under Kaka Kalekar had recommended certain measures for the upliftment of the denotified communities in its report. No serious attempts had however been made by the States or Central Governments to implement these measures. Excepting a few, most of them still remain socially isolated. The barbed wires of the settlements have been symbolically cut, but the communities continue to live in isolation with the stigma of criminality.

The old settlements have grown into ghettos where outside light hardly penetrates. No educational or employment opportunities worth mentioning are available to them. At the same time, there is ample scope to carry on crime and to get deeper into it.

Organised gangs and mafia, in collusion with police are eager to recruit them into their armies.

As for the communities which were not settled during the British regime, they still wander carrying out odd jobs which have practically lost relevance in the present day world. Most of them wander into cities in search of livelihood which is hard to find as they are not trusted by the public. Police make it more difficult by drawing a picture of dreaded criminals about them. Avoided by public, harassed by police and occasionally lynched by mobs, their existence is threatened from all sides.

It is a pity that a section of people who are among the earliest occupants of this sub-continent and constituting about 6% of its population are forgotten, deprived of a dignified life and persecuted in the most inhuman manner even after half a century of Independence. During the British period, though confined and used as captive labour, efforts were made to take them away from crimes, but now, on the other hand, police and vested interests are forcing them to commit crime. The Governments both at the Centre and in the States are blind on their rights to live decently like other citizens. Being unorganised and not easily identifiable they seldom appear in the electoral rolls, and hence they do not attract the attention of political parties. The NHRC is therefore the sole arbiter to help these communities to achieve justice and regain dignity among the peoples of this country.

The areas of deprivation and recommendations on the intervention that NHRC may make are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Atrocities :

Though the repugnant Act has been repealed, the perception of the police towards the DNCs has not changed. Both in training and practice, they continue to hold on to the old concept of branding the whole communities as born criminals. The Action Group who have visited some of the surviving settlements have found that they still live a socially isolated life. Further, the Habitual Offenders Acts which some States have passed almost immediately after the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, are being used by police to harass the communities. There have been cases of the public attacking the members of the communities and sometimes lynching them. The following recommendations are made :

1. In States where there is a sizeable population of DNCs, a retired senior police officer of high reputation may be appointed by the Commission to watch the cases of atrocities against DNCs and to report them to the commission. Where there is a





concentration or an old settlement existing, a separate officer may be appointed at the district level.

2. Since the police training is still faulty in this respect, the National Police Academy and other institutions imparting training to police officers may be advised to reorient their outlook.

3. NHRC may examine the Habitual Offenders Acts passed by certain states as to how their misuse can be avoided.

Discrimination :

Survey has shown that some of the DNCs have since been included under Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, but several of them still continue in the general category. This means that while the DNCs are the most discriminated among the discriminated, the facilities and reliefs available to the discriminated are not available to most of them.

For any kind of affirmative action, the people shold be properly indentifiable and ascertainable. Since the DNCs are not reflected separately in census or other classifications, ameliorative action also become difficult. It is recommended that the Central/State Governments may be directed to make a proper enumeration of the DNCs.

Disadvantages :

The DNCs have virtually no access to any kind of resources. They have no land or other vocational skills to bank on, except a few who have been pursuing the work of stone cutters, blacksmiths etc. Whatever skill they had, they were forced to give it up during the period of persecution. Ameliorative action could be on the following lines :

1. Allotment of land by Government on community basis.
2. Establishment of schools and vocational training institutes.
3. Mapping of priority areas. Settlements which are still in existence may be considered for taking up pilot programmes.
4. DNCs may be encouraged to form their own associations to manage the schemes.
5. Establishment of Co-operative Societies where the communities have their traditional skills or professions.
6. State governments may be asked to work out action plans for DNCs with specific

provisions in the plans. The planning commission may be advised in this regard. Special care is to be taken to make sure that the schemes drawn for the purpose do really reach the deserving people. Since the notification of criminal tribes was done district/area-wise in the past, a situation exists where a community is 'criminal' in one district and not so in others. There is, therefore, a possibility of the schemes being hijacked by others for whom they are not meant.



The NHRC Sets History Right



Minutes of the historical meeting at the with National Human Rights Commission on 15th February 2000 to discuss the problems of rights, reforms and rehabilitation of the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed Smt. Mahasveta Devi and all the participants and informed that the meeting has been organised to highlight the problems so that top officers of the state administration understand and appreciate the problems of the specific group of people who are suffering in various ways because of certain past policies. He drew attention of the participants to the inability of Shri Rajiv Dhawan, Senior Advocate of Supreme Court to remain present, but who has taken the trouble to study the problem and send his views in writing (The note of Shri Rajiv Dhawan was circulated to the participants). He then invited all the participants to join in the discussion on the implementation of the various recommendations of the Advisory Group.

2.0 During the initial general discussion the following salient points were brought out:

1. In many states, the former Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes (NT and DNT) have been made part of SC, ST or OBC Groups, excepting in Maharashtra where the distinction was being maintained to a certain extent.
2. Many states have taken up welfare measures for the amelioration of the lot of this group of people. Maharashtra State now has a separate department to look to the welfare of this group.
3. In view of (1) above, the census may not reveal the true size of the population of this category, as under the category of NT/DNT very few numbers will be shown.
4. Wherever this group is already made part of SC, ST or OBC, they would be entitled to the same concessions and facilities which are applicable to the respective category. It may be difficult to provide within the category (namely of SC, ST or OBC) further subdivision to provide for special treatment to this group, though it is appreciated by all that this group is likely to be the most deprived within that category.
5. It was, however, noted that in some states some further sub-groupings have been done within the broad group of SC, ST or OBC and some special concessions were being provided and other states, if they are so inclined, can examine these provisions and decide for themselves whether they would like to adopt similar policies.

6. It was brought out that while special treatment to a group within a category may not be acceptable to all states, it is quite possible to device special schemes, wherever this group was located in a definite area, through area-based schemes.

3.0 Thereafter the recommendations made by the Advisory Group were taken up for discussion seriatim and the following decisions were taken in respect of the recommendations.

Recommendation No. 1

Issue : A retired senior police officer of high reputation may be appointed in every state by the Commission to watch the cases of atrocities against DNTs and to report them to the Commission. Where there is a concentration or an old settlement existing, a separate officer may be appointed at the district level.

Decision : The idea of having an identified retired Senior Personnel of high reputation to liaise with this group and to report about their problems and cases of atrocities against them to the Commission as well as to the State Governments was broadly accepted. However, depending upon the spread of the population in the State, each state may decide the kind of apparatus that is needed for their specific requirement and report the same to the Commission. The Chairperson clarified that the Commission would be asking the Commission's Special Rapporteurs wherever they are, to associate themselves with this work and further, the Commission would consider associating the State Human Rights Commissions also, suitably in this work.

Recommendation No. 2

Issue : Since the police training is still faulty in this respect, the National Police Academy and other institutions imparting training to police officers may be advised to reorient their syllabi.

Decision : It was agreed that sensitising the entire state machinery specially police officers is an important and urgent task which could be undertaken by the states as far as they are themselves concerned and by the Commission suitably taking up the matter





with the National Police Academy.

Recommendation No. 3

Issue : NHRC may take the necessary steps leading to the repeal of the Habitual Offenders Act.

Decision : During the discussion it came out that in Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, there were hardly any cases registered under the Habitual Offenders Act. There was a general consensus that this Act being hardly in use can be repealed with the recommendation of the NHRC.

Recommendation No. 4

Issue : Central/State Governments may be directed to make proper enumeration of the DNCs.

Decision : As far as the enumeration is concerned, the need for making proper enumeration of NT-DNT throughout the country was the general perception, except for the Chief Secretary, Karnataka who felt that this would not be useful as there were no NT-DNTs any more in Karnataka because of their merger into SC, ST or OBC-1 categories. Punjab representative expressed the view that in spite of the NT-DNTs merger in the SC category, certain special and specific requirements of the NT-DNTs justify special treatment even after their merger in the category of SCs. While it is likely that there may be variation in the requirements of earlier NT-DNTs now merged into the category of SC/ST/OBCs, that would be a matter requiring separate treatment with respect to distinct territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs would be in a position to provide statistics to facilitate this enumeration on the basis of the available records.

Recommendation No. 5 & 6

Issue : The DNCs may be provided educational, employment and other infrastructural facilities.



Issue : State Governments may consider and work out action plans for DNCs with specific provisions in the plans. The planning Commission may be advised in this regard.

Decision : There was a consensus that the NT-DNTs would need better access to education, employment and other infrastructural facilities. Where they have been merged into SC, ST and OBC categories, they would be entitled to such facilities as are made available to the respective categories. Even so, the State may consider and work out action plans for NT-DNT with specific provision in their annual plans keeping in mind the special problems of this group. Further, the Planning Commission will require to be advised in the matter of specific problems of this group.

Recommendation No. 7

Issue : To launch a massive information campaign aimed at bringing about change in the general attitude towards the DNCs.

Decision : There were contrary views on the issue of having a massive campaign. While some felt that such special campaign may make their integration within the respective categories more difficult, others felt that in view of the fact that these groups were very highly deprived and discriminated against, the campaign will help to change the mind sets of many in favour of this group. In view of the sharp divergence of views on this issue, it was decided that the matter would be considered separately later by the Commission.

Recommendation No. 8

Issue : The National Sample Survey Organisation should be directed to make a special survey of the socio-economic conditions of the DNCs.

Decision : It was decided that the survey of socio-economic conditions would be undertaken after Dr. Devy can identify locations and areas where a survey could be taken up on association with the different State Governments. Further, Dr. Devy agreed to give specific information about the problems of this group in different States which the Chairperson, NHRC assured will be taken up by the Commission with the respective states.



List of Participants

1. Justice Shri J. S. Verma, Chairperson, NHRC;
2. Dr. Justice K. Ramaswamy, Member, NHRC;
3. Shri Sudarshan Agarwal, Member, NHRC;
4. Shri Virendra Dayal, Member, NHRC;
5. Smt. Mahasveta Devi, President, Denotified & Nomadic Tribes Rights Action Group; Prof. G. N. Devy, Secretary, Denotified & Nomadic Tribes Rights Action Group; 6
7. Shri B.K. Bhattacharya, Chief Secretary, Karnataka;
8. Shri Inderjit Khanna, Chief Secretary, Rajasthan;
9. Shri Mansinh Gupta, Chief Secretary, West Bengal;
10. Shri G.S.Shukla, Addl. Chief Secretary, General Administration Department, Madhya Pradesh;
11. Shri M.R.Patil, Addl. Chief Secretary, Maharashtra;
12. Shri V. P. B. Nair, Principal Secretary, Home Department., Andhra Pradesh;
13. Shri L. Mansingh, Principal Secretary, Social Justice & Empowerment, Gujarat;
14. Smt. Satwant Reddy, Principal Secretary, Welfare, Punjab;
15. Shri K. Nityananda, Secretary, Home Deptt., Gujarat;
16. Shri Sandeep Bagchi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi;
17. Shri N. Gopalaswami, Secretary General, NHRC;